The Massillon Independent.

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PEOPLE IN EARNEST

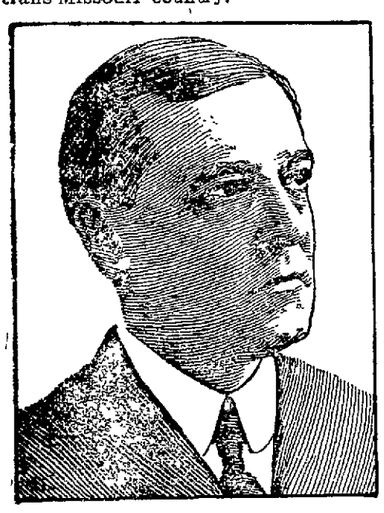
Congress Must Enact Effective Rate Bill or Suffer Consequences.

AN APPEAL TO LAWMAKERS

Representative Townsend Says Socialism Smiles Every Time Rate Regulation Is Delayed—People Will Punish Further Inaction.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Members of the house evinced more interest in the discussion of the railway rate bill than on any topic of legislation. The debate was opened by Mr. Townsend of Michigan in an exhaustive argument in which he sharply criticised those who had opposed railroad rate legislation.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia, representing the minority, followed in commendation of the measure and in praise of President Roosevelt's stand on the question, which he said the minority were availing themselves of in the present instance. Mr. Hinshaw of Nebraska depicted the benefit the legislation would do to the great trans-Missouri country.



CONGRESSMAN CHARLES E. TOWNSEND OF MICHIGAN.

Questions addressed to the previous speaker by Mr. Sherley of Kentucky and Mr. Littlefield of Maine indicated that there is to be some opposition to the bill in debate. The feature seemingly subject to attack is as to what will be the authority of the interstate commerce commission under the bill relative to differentials in rates between competing cities or localities.

Mr. Townsend, in concluding his address on the bill, warned congress that the people demand action and will not be deceived.

Kicking Up a Dust Storm.

"To me it has seemed," he added, "that a systematic effort has been made to discredit the administration in various matters in order to direct attention from this great question, and I have no doubt that delay will be caused wherever possible in the vain hope that something yet will happen to prevent final action. As one of the younger and most humble Republicans in the house, let me admonish my party associates in both houses that this question will not down nor will it much longer brook delay. The people have spoken and every day to us their demand is more imperative. The day of grace may be passed and the unpardonable sin of trifling with duty may not be condoned even with deathbed repentance.

"Temporizing will bring nothing but disaster. Already we hear the rumbling of discontent and Socialism smiles with satisfaction at every delay. Regulation of a public servant is not a departure from the principles of popular government, but disregard of a righteous law and indifference to legal restrictions imposed to protect the people's right is more than Socialism, it is anarchy, and were I a railroad agent instead of a people's representative I would hail the proposed legislation as a salvation to my master from the fate which an indignant people is sure to visit upon the corporations who believe that they are above and beyond the law and seek to become a law unto themselves."

Latest Batch of P. M.'s.

Pennsylvania—Elisha S. Keeler, New Albany; Warren F. Simrell, Hallstead; Robert D. Peck, Lock Haven; Joseph H. McClelland, New Florence; William H. Morris, Rimersburg. West Virginia—George E. Bare, Alderson; Sira W. Willey, Hinton; William A. Mason, Philippi. Ohio—D. S. De Garmo, Niles.

Four Men Killed in Wreck.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 31.—Four men are dead and three others injured as the result of a collision between a passenger train and an extra freight on the Seaboard Airline, 15 miles north of this city.

False Ones.

There is a false modesty, which is vanity; a false glory, which is levity; a false grandeur, which is meanness; a false virtue, which is hypocrisy, and a false wisdom, which is prudery.—Bruyere.

NEW JERSEY HEARD FROM

Senator Proposes Expulsion of Standard from State.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 31.—In the state senate Mr. Minturn introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, It appears from the testimony of witnesses produced in New York city in the case of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company that the iniquities and evils incident to this greatest of all trusts are due to the laxity of the corporation laws of this state, under the provisions of which the Standard Oil company of New Jersey was organized, and that the laws of the different states and the United States are habitually violated by its agents and subsidiary concerns to subversion of popular rights and the lasting disgrace of our state.

"Therefore, it is resolved by the senate of the state of New Jersey, the house of assembly concurring, that the attorney general be and he hereby is directed to institute legal proceedings in the name of the state against the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its subsidiary corporations in the state for the purpose of annulling and forfeiting the charter of such company upon the grounds of the violation of the common law relating to monopoly, and of the Elkins law and laws relative to interstate commerce."

BOMB IN PAINT CAN

RUSE ADOPTED BY SLAYER OF GRIAZNOFF TO DIVERT SUSPICION.

Tiflis, Caucasia, Jan. 31.—The killing of General Griaznoff, chief of the staff of the viceroy of the Caucasus, was most dramatic and audacious. The assassin evidently had studied the habits of his victim and lay in wait behind a wall of the Alexander garden, opposite the entrance to the palace, where a carriage was drawn up to take the general for his daily drive. As all suspicious persons are liable to be seized in the streets by the police and military patriots, the assassin impersonated a painter, carrying the bomb committed to his care concealed in a paint can. He was thus able to pass the sentry posted at the gates of the park and reached his place of ambush without arousing suspicion.

Griaznoff, clad in a crimson uniform and the white lamb's wool shapka or cap worn by the viceroy's aide de camp, made a shining target. As the general stepped into the carriage the man sprang on the wall, swung the can by a cord, and the bomb, as if thrown from a sling, with marvelous precision, sped straight to the mark and struck the general on the neck. A flash of fire and a terrific explosion followed and Griaznoff was literally blown out of his carriage, and with his coachman, a Cossack orderly, and the latter's horse, was instantly killed.

When the correspondent of the Associated Press reached the scene immediately after the tragedy the ghastly dead still lay in the mud. Griaznoff's shapeless body, surrounded by soldiers, presented a sickening spectacle. It seemed as if his crimson uniform had melted into the pool of blood in which weltered his head, torn away from the trunk.

The assassin had already been caught, beaten into insensibility by the infuriated soldiers and after being loaded into a drosky was carried off to the ancient fortress above the city, where, as Tiflis is under martial law, he will probably be executed at once.

HOW CHECKS WERE SIGNED

Interesting Testimony Given in Gaynor and Greene Trial.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31.—Greater progress than has marked any previous day of the trial was made in the case of Greene and Gaynor. J. W. C. Sterly of Savannah and George W. Marlor of New York were the chief witnesses and their testimony was interesting. Mr. Marlor was on the stand when adjournment was taken and today will be cross-examined by the defense.

Mr. Sterly testified that Captain Carter had left Savannah June 30, 1897, taking with him two checks which he filled out in Washington upon receiving telegraphic notice from Sterly of the amounts the latter had in the meantime figured out as due Greene and Gaynor. Then, without having seen the accounts at all, the witness said, Carter signed the checks, one for $345,000 and the other for $230,000, and payment was made.

KING EDWARD IN TOWN

Pageantry Will Be Curtailed at Opening of Parliament.

London, Jan. 31.—King Edward arrived in town and Queen Alexandra proceeded to Sandringham, where she will remain until she goes to Copenhagen to attend the funeral of her father, King Christian.

King Edward has decided to open parliament in person, but the queen will not be present and the pageantry will probably be curtailed. The levees will be held as arranged, Feb. 20 and Feb. 26, but the drawing rooms have been indefinitely postponed.

The bell in the curfew tower of Windsor castle on the day of the funeral will be tolled 87 times, representing the age of King Christian.

PROCLAIM NEW KING

Prince Frederick of Denmark Formally Assumes Throne Vacated by Death.

KAISER TO ATTEND FUNERAL

German Emperor Will Go to Copenhagen on Board Warship—Hurrahs for New Ruler Mingle With Grief at Christian's Death.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 31.—The new king, Frederick VIII, now reigns over Denmark. His accession has been hailed with all appropriate enthusiasm and ceremony, but sorrow for the death of Christian IX is the predominant sentiment. The overwhelming grief of the immediate members of this remarkable united family is reflected in only a slightly lesser degree in every home in Copenhagen, from the richest to the poorest, and only words of kindness are heard when the dead monarch is spoken of.

Throughout the earlier part of the day the lugubrious tolling of bells, the booming of minute guns, the universal evidences of mourning and the stagnation of business, even amid the strangely contrasting acclaims for new king, told strongly of the deep feeling of the people of Denmark for the head of the nation whose remarkable career had ended so suddenly.

Funeral Will Be Simple.

In a chamber of the Amalienborg palace the body of the King lies in the modest bed in which he breathed his last. The door of the chamber is guarded by the king's adjutants as a guard of honor. A coverlet of simple crochet work, made by Christian's beloved queen, Louise, is spread over the couch, which is placed amid the simplest surroundings. The dead monarch's features are unchanged and are composed as if in sleep other than that of death.

Following the wishes of King Christian, the funeral will be attended with little ceremonial. The body, which will be placed in a coffin today, will not actually lie in state, but prior to the entombment, which is expected to take place in about a fortnight, it will be visited by the chiefs of state.

The duchess of Cumberland, daughter of King Christian, arrived late last evening. She drove to the palace from the railroad station and immediately visited the death chamber. Her sorrow was very great and it was with difficulty that she was removed, sobbing, from the bedside where she had kneeled for a full hour in prayer.

Emperor William to Attend.

The burial will take place in the cathedral of Rosakilde beside Queen Louise, in the chapel of Frederick V.

King Haaken of Norway, Queen Alexandra of England and King George of Greece are expected to arrive in a few days, as well as a number of other princes and princesses from the continental capitals. It is thought that the emperor of Russia will attend the funeral but this is uncertain. It is announced that Emperor William will be present in person, coming in a warship which he will occupy during his stay.

OPPOSE $10 DEPOSIT

TRAVELING MEN OBJECT TO DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THE RAILROADS.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—The right of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to require a cash deposit of $10 on each $20 mileage book sold was contested before Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown. The question was raised by the "Homeless Twenty-Six," an organization of commercial men of Pittsburg, which entered formal complaint before the secretary charging the company with exceeding its charter rights and violating the constitution by collecting and retaining the $10 deposit. The secretary reserved his decision.

T. K. Vandyke of Harrisburg and W. A. Griffith of Pittsburg appeared for the "Homeless Twenty-Six," and M. J. Pickering of Philadelphia for the Travelers' Protective association. George W. Boyd, general passenger agent, was present in behalf of the Pennsylvania railroad, accompanied by George Stuart Patterson, assistant general solicitor; Frank N. Barksdale, head of the advertising department, and Lyman D. Gilbert of Harrisburg, local counsel.

Counsel for the complainants alleged that the act of April 13, 1864, under which the company is chartered, gave no authority requiring a deposit from its patrons. It was also contended that the constitution of the state prohibited corporations from engaging in any business not expressly authorized in their charter.

Paul Dresser, Song Writer, Dead.

New York, Jan. 31.—Paul Dresser, a song writer whose "Banks of the Wabash" and "The Blue and the Gray" brought his name into public notice, died at the home of his sister in this city. Mr. Dresser was born 47 years ago in Terre Haute, Ind.

BEEF BARONS DECEIVED

Say Garfield Promised Them Immunity from Prosecution.

Chicago, Jan 31.—Edward Morris, vice president of the Fairbanks Canning company and of Nelson Morris & Co., testified in the meat packers' immunity plea case that he had been required by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield to produce for the inspection of the commissioner the secret profit and loss books of his company after the commissioner had prepared a report on the beef industry.

Morris told of receiving assurance from Commissioner Garfield that no knowledge furnished by the packers to the department of commerce and labor would be used against them. Morris told of how he gave the information to Commissioner Garfield and then declared that Commissioner Garfield returned to Chicago with the greater part of his report in proofs, which he submitted to Mr Morris. The witness said that he read the proofs and told Mr. Garfield that the report was correct.

The commissioner then, the witness asserted, demanded that the profit and loss books of the company be brought to the downtown office of Morris & Co. for inspection. They were brought and the commissioner looked over them.

The statement that the commissioner had called for the secret books after completing his report caused a stir in court, but the witness insisted that he was "required" by Commissioner Garfield to submit the books to him.

FORTUNE IN GIFTS

WILL BE SHOWERED UPON MISS ROOSEVELT AT HER WEDDING.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Now that President and Mrs. Roosevelt have bowed to the inevitable and have abandoned the idea of a select family party at the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the affair will be a crush, but everybody is elated that society is not to be cut in twain.

One thousand invitations were distributed in Washington and the same number sent throughout the country. Several thousand have gone abroad

For three days society here has talked and speculated as to why such were asked and such were slighted. Now the interpretation is obvious that only friends have received the coveted invitations and official rank has not been recognized outside cabinet circles and diplomatic corps.

Only those members of the legislative branches who go to the White House on a friendly and not official status will be among the elect. Some of the justices of the supreme court have been asked, others have not, for the same reason.

Now that the vital question, "Who will be there?" has been answered, the next is, what shall be given to the bride? Nearly every one who gets a card will send a present, and this means at least 4,000 gifts at a meager estimate.

It is said that the tales about magnificent gems being ordered "by the bushel" are more imaginative than real, but that Miss Roosevelt will get a princely fortune in wedding gifts is conceded.

ACROSS OHIO RIVER

Zimmerman Will Push the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Road.

Toledo, O., Jan. 31.—With the new bridge across the Ohio river at Ironton and the extension of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad, controlled by Eugene Zimmerman, that road will have direct communication between the coal fields in Eastern Kentucky and the Great Lakes and the gulf. Of this project, Mr. Zimmerman said:

"The bridge which we are constructing at Ironton will be one of the finest in the country and means an immense outlay of capital. Work is being pushed rapidly and I expect to see rails spanning the Ohio river at Ironton inside of eight months.

"That will give us the desired connection with the east and then we will turn our attention to the pushing of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton on to Pound Gap and Norton. By building into Pound Gap the Southern will be given access to the coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, and this should greatly increase its business."

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE

Suspicion Exists That Officers Are to Blame for Hazing.

Wsahington, Jan. 30.—Hazing at the naval academy was the chief subject under consideration at a meeting of the house committee on naval affairs. The resolutions for a full investigation by congress of affairs at Annapolis were discussed, but many members of the committee feel it should not act until the present court martial trials are ended.

The members of the committee are almost unanimous in their belief that a full investigation must be conducted before it can be determined whether the officers of the academy, the midshipmen or the law are responsible for hazing. It is the opinion of several members that officers have not done their full duty at the academy and it seems likely that midshipmen and officers will be investigated with equal vigor by the committee.

WAR ON DOPESTICKS

Lower House of Ohio Legislature Passes Anti-Cigarette Bill.

IS VERY RADICAL MEASURE

Prohibits Manufacture, Sale or Giving Away of Such Article Within State of Ohio—Senate Passes Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment.

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—Ohio is to have an anti-cigarette law as radical as that in force in the state of Indiana if the bill introduced in the house by H. B. McFadden of Fayette county becomes a law. The house has already passed the bill, which prohibits the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarettes within the boundaries of the state

Other bills passed in the house were: By H. B. Paxton of Hamilton, authorizing officers and boards having charge of roads outside municipalities to treat same with oil, H. B. Lawyer, Ashtabula, making minimum penalty for burglary of uninhabited dwelling one year.

The senate passed a bill abolishing capital punishment for persons convicted of murder in the first degree, except where the conviction shall be for a second offense. The bill now goes to the house.

Senate bills introduced: By Williams of Cuyahoga providing for the election of two members of the supreme court every even year for term of six years; Harper of Hamilton, providing that three fourths instead of a majority vote shall be required for the election of members of governing boards of fraternal beneficial associations; Sites of Fairfield, making an appropriation for Miami and Ohio universities and Ohio State university.

House bills introduced: Rolf of Cuyahoga for registration of electors in villages the same as in cities; Bronson of Franklin taking away from councils the right to abolish boards of health; Van Duzen of Huron authorizing agents of humane societies to take charge of improperly or uncared for children under order of court, county to pay expenses; Aiken of Logan to compel railroads to fence and guard private farm crossings; Rittor of Miami providing for 2-cent fare on steam railroads, children from 5 to 12, 1 cent, 150 pounds baggage free, White of Washington, for the appointment of one oil inspector at a salary of $3,500 and not more than 13 who will draw fees for the number of barrels inspected; Thomas of Trumbull, providing for not less than two passenger trains per day each way on every railroad.

CONDITION NOT SERIOUS

Governor Pattison's Physician Reassures Anxious Ohio People.

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—Dr. E. J. Wilson, Governor Pattison's physician, makes the following statement in regard to the governor's health:

"Governor Pattison's condition was satisfactorily improving until Saturday. He went walking that day and had some pain in his back with a slight fever in the evening.

"Sunday he was up, but not out of doors. Monday he was free of pain and fever and much better. Monday I advised him not to go out and Monday night he rested well. He arose Tuesday much refreshed and gaining again. I advised him not to go out on account of the weather. He is not in a serious condition."

The last report from Governor Pattison's home last night was that there has been no change in his condition. His physician denied specifically reports that the governor is suffering from Bright's disease or Uraemic poisoning. Mrs. Pattison also personally denied various alarming rumors concerning the governor's condition.

Evolution.

"There is an old proverb that a man becomes what he eats."

"Then I suppose all the cannibals will be missionaries in time."—Cleveland Leader.

CO-RESPONDENTS NAMED.

Wife Wants Divorce from Prominent National Guardsman.

Franklin, Pa., Jan. 31.—Mayor John R Robertson, who is serving his second term as mayor, has been sued for divorce on statutory grounds, and Mrs. Louise Loehr and Minnie Cobley, both non-residents, are named as co-respondents. Robertson, before becoming mayor, served two terms as prothonotary of Venango county. He is assistant adjutant general on the staff of Brigadier General John A. Wiley, Second brigade, and in addition to his duties as mayor, has a law practice.

The Robertsons were married in 1881 and have lived together up to the present time. The divorce suit occasioned surprise. Mayor Robertson made the statement that he had no relations whatever with Miss Cobley and that he had known Mrs. Loehr only in a business way.

COLER DEMANDS ACTION

New York Traction Monopoly May Be Investigated.

New York, Jan. 31.—A resolution for an investigation of the merger by which elevated, surface and subway railroads in Manhattan and the Bronx were recently placed under the control of the Interborough-Metropolitan company was introduced in the board of aldermen of New York city by Borough President Bird S. Color of Brooklyn.

Mr. Color in asking for the investigation said: That the merger tends towards an absolute monopoly of passenger transportation in New York city; that the interests which have joined in the merger have already been in practical control of transportation service of the city and have conducted that service without the slightest regard for the public convenience; that it is intended to add to the present capitalization "a stock issue of $108,000,000, representing little or nothing in the way of real value except the privilege of extorting from the public through a car fare tax, and that the new interests are about to obtain control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

OPERATORS TO CONFER

Will Hold Meeting to Consider Deadlock on Miners' Scale.

Indianapolis, Jan 31.—The regular meeting of the joint scale committee of the operators and miners of the central competitive district will adjourn temporarily today to permit the operators to attend a called meeting. Whether this meeting of the operators is to be held to formulate a counter proposal to the demands of the miners' scale committee is not known.

When informed that the operators would hold a meeting President Mitchell of the mine workers appeared surprised, saying that he had not been advised that there would be any interruption of the meeting of the joint scale committee.

President Mitchell said there would be no session of the United Mine Workers' convention until after adjournment of the joint scale committee.

ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Standard Oil Man Suggests Cessation of Hostilities.

Kansas City, Jan. 31.—Several oil producers from Indian Territory and Kansas met here to discuss the question of a market for their product. R. L. Woods of the Oil City (Pa.) Derrick, in the employ of the Standard, who is in the city, said:

"I understand that as the Standard Oil company has ordered work stopped in Missouri on its Whiting pipe line, the producers see their chance of a market slipping away from them. The agitation against the Standard in Missouri is hurting the oil business in the territory and Kansas. I think the producers will send a committee to Governor Folk and Attorney General Hadley to ascertain if possible what are the prospects of a cessation of hostilities."

Woman Assaulted, Left Dying.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Nina Dupree, 20 years old, who lives with W. H. Grogan, a farmer, near Cornel, was assaulted by a negro, she says. After cutting her throat, leaving her in a dying condition, the assailant escaped. Citizens with hounds are following the cutthroat.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—An official report of a continued drought in India and a prediction of colder weather in the southwestern part in the United States were the chief factors creating a strong wheat market here today. At the close wheat for May delivery was up ½c. Corn and oats were each up ¼@⅜c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 85¼@85⅝; oats, May, 30⅞@31.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 30.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 47@48; new high mixed, 48@49; new yellow ear, 50@51.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36@36½; No. 3, 35¼@35½.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.25; No. 2, $11.25@11.75; No. 1 clover, $9.25@9.75; No. 1 mixed, $10@10.50.

Eggs—Selected, 20@21

Butter—Prints, 30@30½; tubs, 29@29½; dairy, 20½@21½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14½@15; Ohio full cream, 14½@15; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½; limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.30@5.50; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.40@4; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4@4.75; choice milch cows, $35@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@30; good, fat, smooth handy butchers' bulls, $3.35@3.85; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.50@4; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $8.50@9; veals, fair to good, $6.50@8; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.80@5.90; choice medium weights, $5.90@5.95; best heavy yorkers, $5.90@5.95; good light yorkers, $5.95@6; pigs, good to prime, $5.95@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.60@6; good to choice mixed, $5@5.50; fair to good mixed, $4.25@5; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs $5@7.80.

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PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

All Pleaded Not Guilty of Crimes Charged.

SNYDER WILL DEFEND BURK.

Butterfly Appeared in St John's Church During Services Sunday—Death of Former Resident of Jackson Township—Arrest of Four Saloonkeepers Ordered.

Canton, Jan. 29.—Prisoners indicted by the last grand jury were arraigned in common pleas court Monday morning, all of them entering pleas of not guilty. The first two to be arraigned were Oliver Smith and Thomas Moore, arrested at Alliance for stealing $130 worth of the personal property of A. Sineri and Joseph Paseteri. They will get a hearing March 5, and City Solicitor Day, of Canton, and Attorney Roach, of Alliance, will represent them. It was understood that a number of the pals of these men were in Canton Sunday and that an attempt would be made to liberate them. Several Canton policemen were called into the court house to prevent this. Nothing happened. Attorney J. B. Snyder was assigned as counsel to Frank Stevens, who is accused of murdering Joseph Burk. He will be given a hearing on March 6.

An unusual thing for this time of the year took place in St. John's Catholic church Sunday morning during the regular services. The edifice was crowded with worshipers when a butterfly, one of the yellow and black variety, measuring several inches from tip to tip, flew across the heads of the people in the pews and alighted on one of the stained glass windows. The heat in the church and the bright sunshine of the past few days seemed to have its effect on the cocoon and life was imparted to the butterfly.

Mrs. Harriet Zerbe Baughman, aged 80 years, a former resident of Jackson township, dropped dead at the family residence in Pekin, Carroll county, Sunday. She leaves a number of relatives in Canton and Massillon. A husband and six children survive.

The arrest of four more saloonists of this city for keeping their places open on Sunday was ordered by Mayor Turnbull Monday morning. None of these saloons are in what is known as "Whisky Alley," but include the Phoenix hotel, and three other resorts of a similar nature.

In closing up the week's work in common pleas court last week Mrs. Catherine Bucher was granted a divorce from Martin Bucher. This divorce was granted on the grounds of intoxication and cruelty. Mr. and Mrs. Bucher are among the best known people in Canton, and have many friends in Massillon and Alliance.

ONE THOUSAND INVITATIONS.

Distinguished Company to Attend White House Wedding.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt have issued the invitations to the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth, which will take place in the White House on February 17. The text of the invitations reads:

"The President and Mrs. Roosevelt request the pleasure of your company at the marriage of their daughter, Alice Lee, to Mr Nicholas Longworth, on Saturday, February the seventeenth, nineteen hundred and six, at twelve o'clock. Answer is requested."

Announcment is made from the White House that the invitation list is limited to the "immediate family connections, a small official list and the intimate friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth."

The guests, however, will represent a notable company. Among them will be all the foreign representatives, the highest officials in the service of the country and intimate friends of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt, as well as of the bride and groom.

It is known that the number of invitations sent out will exceed one thousand. Many of these have been sent out of town, but the majority have found their way to people resident in Washington. There was many a disappointed man and woman in Washington yesterday. Ever since Miss Roosevelt's engagement to Representative Longworth was announced there has been a great deal of tension among members of the social set here as to whether or not this one or that one would be invited to the wedding.

An invitation to the marriage ceremony has meant much to ambitious social climbers, for of course those who have already established themselves in the favor of the president and his family have had no doubts.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

ALLHALLOW EVE.

Its Observance Is Clearly a Relic of Old Pagan Times.

The observance of Allhallow eve, or Halloween, is clearly a relic of pagan times, for there is nothing in the church observance of the ensuing day of All Saints to have originated such extraordinary notions as are connected with this celebrated festival or such remarkable practices as those by which it is distinguished. The leading idea respecting Halloween is that it is the time of all others when supernatural influences prevail. It is the night set apart for the walking abroad of spirits, both of the visible and invisible world. One of the special characteristics attributed to this mystic evening is the faculty conferred on the immaterial principle of man to detach itself from the body and wander abroad through the realms of space. Divination, or second sight, is believed then to attain its highest power, and the gift asserted by Glendower of calling spirits from "the vasty deep" becomes then at the command of all who choose to avail themselves of the privileges of the occasion. There is a remarkable uniformity in the fireside customs of this night in all parts of Great Britain. Nuts and apples are everywhere in requisition and are consumed in immense quantities. Indeed, the name Nutcrack night, by which Halloween is known in the north of England, indicates the predominance of nuts in the entertainments of the evening. They are not only cracked and eaten, but are made the means of divining and prophesying in love affairs. Apples are also used in many of the evening games for the same purpose.

FOOLING A GREAT DOCTOR.

The Trick the Belgians Played on Sir Morell Mackenzie.

The Belgians once succeeded in getting cut rates on an operation from Sir Morell Mackenzie. He engaged to attend a case at Antwerp. When he landed he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him, according to the Reader Magazine, that the patient had died, but that they would pay his full fee.

"And now," said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of benefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morell said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called over. When he finished, all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty scurvy trick they played on you, Sir Morell."

"What do you mean?" asked the surgeon.

"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Lied. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price!"

The Salts In the Ocean.

The salts of the sea have fed throughout all time countless living things which have thronged its water and whose remains now form the rocks of continents or lie spread in beds of unknown thickness over 66,000,000 square miles of the 143,000,000 square miles of the ocean's floor. They have lent the substance to build the fringing reefs of the land and all the coral islands of the sea, and there are at present on the basis of an average salinity of 3½ per cent in the 290,700,000 cubic miles of water which make up the ocean's 90,000,000,000,000,000 tons, or 10,173,000 cubic miles, of salt. This is sufficient to cover the areas of all the lands of the earth with a uniform layer of salt to a depth of 1,000 feet.

Peru's Railway Wonder.

A remarkable railway, one of the wonders of Peru, is that which runs from Callao to the gold fields of Cerro de Paeco. Beginning in Callao, it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimao, rising nearly 5,000 feet in the first forty-six miles. Thence it goes through the intricate gorges of the Sierras till it tunnels the Andes at an altitude of 15,645 feet, the highest point in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam. This astonishing elevation is reached in seventy-eight miles.

To Treat a Sprain.

The most successful treatment for a sprain is use of hot footbaths for fifteen minutes three times a day. Follow each bath with massage for fifteen minutes, then apply snugly a rubber bandage from toes up to as high as ankle and have patient walk. Ballet dancers use this method with such success that they are seldom incapacitated for work longer than a week.—Medical Record.

Standing Room Only.

The Lawyer—So your wife has sued you for a divorce, eh? Will she have any standing in court? The Client—I'm afraid so. From the nature of the evidence she threatens to bring in there won't be half enough seats to accommodate the crowd.—Chicago News.

Selfishness.

There are some tempers wrought up by habitual selfishness to an utter insensibility of what becomes of the fortunes of their fellow creatures, as if they were not partakers of the same nature or had no lot or connection at all with the species.—Sterne.

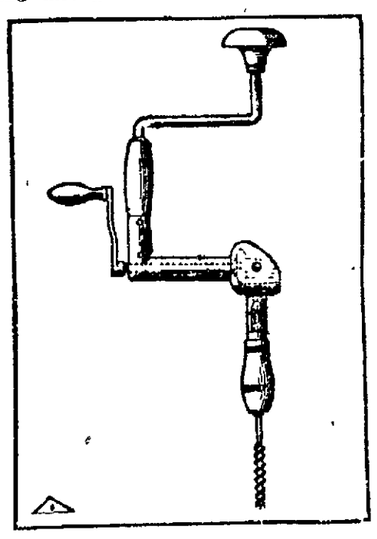
Occasionally a man figures on a reserved seat in heaven because he once gave away an old coat.

NOVEL BIT BRACE.

Especially Adapted to Boring Holes In Nooks and Corners.

Electricians especially experience considerable difficulty in boring holes in corners and other obscure points through which to pass wires to connect with bells or incandescent lamps. The ordinary bit and brace do not suffice for this purpose, as it is impossible to operate the handle of the brace when it is close to the wall. An exceedingly simple contrivance attached to the ordinary brace has been patented by two Buffalo inventors and is designed for effectively and conveniently boring holes in nooks and corners inaccessible to ordinary braces.

At the top of the section of the brace holding the bit is a bevel gearing meshing at right angles with a shaft extending through the connecting arm. At



THE BRACE IN OPERATION.

the end of the shaft is a small handle, and the operation will be at once obvious. When it is necessary to bore a hole in a place where the ordinary brace cannot be used the auxiliary handle is brought into action, which can be fully turned without coming in contact with the walls or other obstructions. The mechanism is so arranged that the bit and brace can be used for ordinary purposes where there is ample room and the auxiliary only brought into use in case of emergency.—Chicago News.

GERM PROOF SLEEPERS.

How the Erie Railroad Sterilizes and Deodorizes Its Cars.

Sterilization of sleeping cars between Jersey City and Chicago is now a regular feature of the Chicago limited trains of the Erie railroad, and the process is most interesting, says the New York Press. Immediately upon the arrival of the trains in Jersey City the vestibuled cars are switched to a side track. The porters open the berths and hang the bedding on racks. The cars are then almost hermetically sealed and a sort of formaldehyde gas, caused by the mixture of two chemicals, is poured into the cars. After being "bathed" for a stated length of time, the cars are then thoroughly aired, washed and dusted, and are ready for the next trip absolutely free from disease germs and bad odors.

The Erie company has been experimenting for a month upon methods of sterilizing cars and finally decided upon the present system, which was devised by Chemist Landon of the mechanical department of the road. It is claimed that cars after being so treated are absolutely free from germs of grip, tuberculosis, fevers or other contagious diseases.

A deodorizing apparatus has also been devised that for the last two weeks has been in use in fifteen Erie club, parlor and commuters' cars. This apparatus is placed under the seats of the cars and gives off an odorless gas, which combines with the stale tobacco smoke or other offensive odors which may accumulate in the cars and serves to completely nullify them.

Sugar Beet Harvester.

A new beet harvester which saves from $5 to $12 per acre over the old way of gathering sugar beets is now on the market. It consists of a knife something like a plowshare, which cuts off most of the foliage. This is followed by a roller which carries a topping knife and conforms closely to the unevenness of the ground and cuts off the stems close to the beet. The diggers which in turn follow remove the beets and throw them out upon the ground. These several operations are all performed by the one machine drawn by a team of horses at an ordinary walk.—Popular Mechanics.

Tea Tablets.

The latest novel experiment to be made by the United States department of agriculture is that of compressing tea into tablets, one of which will make a delicious cup of tea. As a result, what would ordinarily make a big package of tea can by this new and unique method be placed in a space about the size of a safety match box. Another feature of this experiment is that the tea itself is not imported from the orient, but is grown at the department's experimental tea gardens at Summerville, S. C.

Intellectual Microbes.

Prince Metchusky, proprietor of a Russian newspaper, has made the more or less interesting discovery that General Kuropatkin's defeats in the far east, the famines, the strikes and the massacres in Russia are all due to an "intellectual microbe" which germinates in the brain and causes people to become dissatisfied. He insists that schools should be discountenanced as breeding places of these obnoxious microbes, spreading discontent against things as they are.

HOW MANY MEALS?

Shall It Be Two or Three During the Short Winter Days?

It seems considerable of an effort—and possibly misdirected effort—to prepare three full meals for a family during the short days of winter. Still, if the hours of activity be not lessened, why cut down the number of meals? Then, too, at this season of all others, the time of meals, especially of the dinner, is a hard matter to adjust to the satisfaction of all the members of a family. Of dinner at night many things may be said in favor, but the bedtime hour needs be late to insure that digestion be well under way before sleep practically puts an end to the process.

Tendency to Reduce Number of Meals

A strong tendency seems to be abroad to reduce the substantial meals to one, and that to be taken at night, after bodily activity and the consequent need of food is over. Such a procedure in case of young folk is reprehensible indeed. Let the meal at night be dinner if you will, but see to it that the food provided does not tax the digestive powers unduly; also make sure that breakfast and luncheon be such that the needs of the body are amply provided for. Then, and only then, will the active, growing child eat at night with moderation. With the light dinner at night, youth at least demands a generous breakfast.

For School Children.

School children, whose stomachs are empty by 11 o'clock in the morning and have nothing but a meager sandwich and apple between that hour and the 6 o'clock dinner, have their food supply on the wrong side of the balance sheet. Such feeding is the main cause of nervous breakdown on the part of many school children. A properly fed youth may spend eight or nine hours at books, with ever increasing profit to health and morals, concludes Janet M. Hill in Boston Cooking School Magazine.

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

Soft, Filmy Party Frocks and Jolly Little Fur Coats.

This is, of course, the season when party or evening frocks are important in children's outfits, winter festivities and entertainments being in full swing. For these nothing is more lovely for small girls than the soft embroidered muslins or filmy muslin and lace con-

FUR COAT AND EVENING FROCK.

fections. The model shown in the cut is for a girl of twelve years, the embroidery intersected by groups of minute tucks and the skirt concluding in a gathered frill. A daintily girlish touch is imparted by pale blue satin rosettes and ends at either side and a pretty folded ribbon sash.

For typical winter weather—snow, ice and severe cold—there are warm, jolly little fur coats in white or smoke gray furs or in Persian lamb, one of which for a child of from ten to twelve years appears in the cut as the perfection of a child's garment, smart, but withal entirely cozy and childlike.

How Dwellings Catch Fire.

Many a home has vanished in smoke because timbers were less than one inch from smoke pipes or flues, walls less than four inches thick proved unresisting, stovepipes came nearer to woodwork than the twelve inch limit or the double collar inclosing three inches of air space was not there as a protection. Furnaces, too, have often caused misfortune—not the furnace, but our neglect to have at least twenty inches of open space between it and the timbers above or because the metal shield to protect those timbers was not large enough and extending, as advised by experts, four feet in front.—Good Housekeeping.

Fashion's Echoes.

Superb new velvet gowns have the front embroidered in silver.

Odd little capes made of mousseline, chiffon lace and soft, filmy materials have high Pierrot ruches at the neck. Various shapes are noticed at evening functions.

A smoke blue marabou muff and boa is a very pretty arrangement.

Necklaces to match the costume are one of the fancies of the season.

Elaborately embroidered hose are considered quite one of the requisites of up to date dressing among young women.

For street wear the new gauntlet glove is affected by very fashionable dressers. It is not stiffened at the wrist and is lined with a contrasting color.

The princess gown is exceedingly popular, its graceful lines serving to display the figure to best advantage.

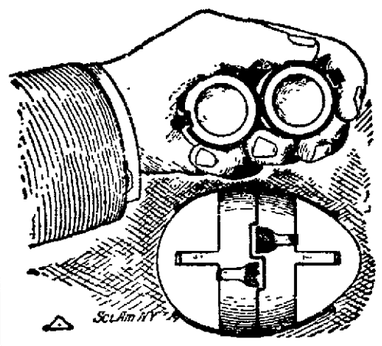
More importance is given every day to the dainty accessories of a careful toilet. Beautiful old fans are carried on every occasion.

Stocks are worn higher, and by spring they may be quite as high as ever.

NOVEL EGG OPENER.

Divests the Soft Boiled Ovum of All Its Terrors.

In hotels and restaurants it is generally the custom when serving boiled eggs for waiters to open the eggs in the presence of customers, a practice which is very inconvenient and annoying, as it frequently results in spilling part of the egg and soiling the table linen and producing an unpleasant effect upon the customer. To avoid such circumstances, Messrs. A. C. V. Merrifield and H. Potter of New York city have invented a device which facilitates breaking open the shell and then



EGG NEATLY HALVED.

serves as a holder for the two parts of the shell, permitting the contents to be removed with ease.

The device consists of two bands which are hinged together at one side. Each band is made of spring metal or other resilient material, with the ends overlapping, so that it may be expanded or contracted by a pressure of the hand, thus adapting it to various sizes of eggs. Each band is also provided with spring fingers to hold the egg and with a spring arm on the side opposite the hinge. These spring arms terminate in cutter blades which pass through slots in the bands.

In use the two bands are swung apart to admit the egg, and then they are closed upon it. The device is now held with a band in each hand. The spring arms are pressed inward, making two incisions in the shell, and then before releasing the spring arms the bands are swung apart, breaking open the shell. As the egg is being broken open it should be inverted to permit the yolk to drop into the glass, and then the two parts may be held in the hand as illustrated, leaving the other hand free to remove the white of the egg.—Scientific American.

Fresh Eggs a Year Old.

Some months ago a rumor went around—started by a correspondent of the Lancet—that a chicken had been hatched from an egg which had been preserved by silicate of soda for a year. Another correspondent has just been experimenting and has found that though the eggs would not produce chickens they could not be distinguished from new laid eggs. The produce dealer has long ago discovered the virtue and value of the egg preservative and has laid his plans accordingly, while hens in Russia, Siberia, Morocco and Egypt lay the eggs. The breakfast egg which is eaten as new laid in Cape Colony, for instance, has probably come with a million others from Russia by way of London and is about nine months old. Still it is "as good as new," and perhaps it will be comforting to learn that it won't hatch chickens.—London Daily Chronicle.

Walking to Cure Malaria.

Obstinate cases of malaria that have withstood ocean voyages, mountain heights and quinine dosing are said to have been conquered by systematic and continued walking. What the malarial patient wants most to do is to sit indoors, nurse his aches and pains or to lie down and doze. Advocates of the walking cure maintain that fresh air is an antidote not only to the malaria itself, but of the blues, which usually accompany it. Their advice to the sufferer is to dress up warmly if the weather is damp or rainy and go out to walk. Wear flannel next to the skin, stout shoes and featherweight rubbers, a rain coat and a simple hat. If it is warm, dress lightly, but carry a wrap to throw around the shoulders against drafts and too rapid cooling off.—Chicago Tribune.

Cell Lock a Convict's Invention.

Thomas J. Parker, a young man serving a two year sentence in the Missouri penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses, has invented an appliance for locking the penitentiary cells by electricity. Although many an inventive genius finds his way into the penitentiary, it is said that this is the first case of a prisoner engaging himself in the work of facilitating the process of locking up convicts. Parker's apparatus locks every cell in a large building at the same moment by simply pressing a button. His invention has not been patented for want of funds.—St. Louis Republic.

Don't Live In a Round Room.

Man has proved to be curiously unfitted for living in a circular room. At the Minot ledge lighthouse beds, tables, benches, etc., are fitted to the circular shape of the tower in order to economize space, and it is reported that five cases of well developed insanity, with a number of cases of lesser mental trouble, have developed among men employed there. The specialists assert that, with no angle on which it may rest, the eye roves around until the effect is maddening.

A New Ironing Board.

An improvement over the shirt waist ironing board is a board of the same size, but which instead of being supported on a rigid base is clamped to the large ironing board with a heavy screw. The clamping device is hinged, permitting the smaller or auxiliary board to be raised out of the way temporarily when the regular board is in use.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Public Sale!

I, the undersigned, will offer at public sale at my residence, 3¼ miles west of Justus and 3½ miles east of Mt Eaton, on the road leading from Navarre to Mt. Eaton, and 4 miles north of Wilmot, better known as the John Breninger homestead, on

Tuesday, February 6, 1906,

the following property, to-wit: Five head of horses, consisting of one mare coming 6 years old, three 4 years old and one coming two years old, sound and good workers; 60 head of cattle, consisting of four good cows, 47 steers weighing from 700 to 1 000 each, two full blood short horned bulls weighing 600 and 700 pounds each, and seven yearling steers and heifers. The whole lot of cattle are all well bred—in fact are the best that I have ever handled—nearly all dehorned and in good condition. 23 extra good Southdown breeding ewes, bred to have lambs in April; one good Southdown buck. 40 head of hogs, consisting of eight brood sows to farrow in March and April, and 32 shoats. Little clover seed by the bushel, together with farming tools and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp, sun time, when terms will be made known.

WM. BRENINGER.

F. W. Andrews, Auctioneer.
Wm. Kalp and W. S. Lash, Clerks.

Unexcelled Service to Cuba.

Effective January 5th, 1905, through Pullman Sleeper will leave Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m. every Friday via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Mobile connecting with Munson, S S Line's Steamer "Prince George" at 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and through Sleeper from Mobile every Friday at 7:00 p. m. north to Cincinnati, on arrival of Steamer "Prince George" from Havana.

Tickets now on sale good until May 31st at the rate of $65 for the round trip from Cincinnati including meals and berths on steamer,

For information address, Frank Johnson, Special Agent Passenger Department Munson S S Line, Washington C. H., Ohio or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at his residence, 1½ miles northwest of Justus, on the road leading from Justus to Elton, the following described property, on Tuesday February 13, 1906: 12 head of horses, 3 head of cattle, 25 chickens, one 10-horse traction engine, feed grinder and fodder cutter, 3-inch tire wagon, binder, mower, fertilizer, grain drill, harrow, rake, plows, 2 buggies, harness, coal stoves, corn and oats by the bushel, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12:30. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. CLINTON McFARREN.

The Original Laxative Cough Syrup is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is a certain, safe and harmless cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. Sold by Chas. W. Cupples.

PILES Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

LOTS FOR SALE!

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curbed, guttered and sewered, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from $700 to $800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from **$350.00 to $500.00.**

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FASHION FORECAST.

SVELTE FORM, SMALL HIPS AND PRETTILY CURVED WAIST.

The Velvet Gown—Millinery For the South Makes the First Break In Winter Modes—The Defined Figure Grows In Favor.

A black velvet dress, a French creation like that pictured in the first cut, is a useful possession at this season and will be for coming weeks. This one is trimmed with bias bands and lozenges of taffeta and velvet ribbon, while the yoke is of white guipure.

The first thrill of awakening from the fixed fashions of the winter in the north comes with the preparations for

A VELVET GOWN.

flitting to late winter and earliest spring resorts, and the advance step of change and possible revolution materializes everywhere in millinery, although the later months alone reveal the choice upon which popular selection has fallen.

As indicating preliminary and potential millinery events this year two sketches are made. Quite the most notable among forerunners in headgear is the quaint high crowned riding chapeau, carried through in rucked tulle, white, biscuit or any of the paler tints, plumed with one gorgeous ostrich feather maneuvered to take an upright position. Although this at present suggests wholly and exclusively the casino of a fashionable resort, it points to the possibilities of the time not far distant.

The flat little white turban may mean fur or velvet, according as the clime or the fancy indicates, but it claims a coquettish adjustment and a really sympathetic coiffure. For the rest, its garniture is a cleverly manipulated soft ribbon bow and buckle uplifting the left side at a becoming angle.

It is confidently claimed by those in a position to know that by the end of the demiseason there will not be a loose fitting back left in the whole modistic regime, always excepting the empire, which is a thing of itself and apart. But with that exception the figure defined grows apace in favor. Corsetieres have all their work cut out

FANCIES FOR FASHIONABLE RESORTS.

to meet the demand, already well in evidence, for the creating of the svelte form with small hips and prettily curved waist.

Incoming cravats and plastrons to wear with waistcoats for the tailor made garment are most fascinating collars of lace, having a fold of bright colored velvet rolling over and away from the throat, embroidered with colored beads. Two shapely ends of the velvet, embroidered in beads to correspond, fall amid a plisse of lace beneath the chin.

AMY VARNUM.

A Morning Dip.

A dip and a scrub every morning in a shallow bath—that is, in a foot or more of tepid water—is very refreshing and can be readily borne by almost any one but a confirmed invalid. If at the finish one can do so without absolute suffering, it is well to dash a few handfuls of cold water over the face, neck and shoulders, then to rub dry vigorously with soft towels.

Work and Play.

**She who works, then stops to play,
Will live to work full many a day,
But she who never plays at all
Her day for work will prove but small.**

OLD TIME TRAVELING.

The Stagecoach In England In the Seventeenth Century.

The first stagecoach between the two capitals, London and Edinburgh, appears to have been started in 1658. It ran once a fortnight, and the fare was £4. The time taken to the journey is not accurately known, but between York and London it was four days. This lavish system of communication was not, however, kept up, as in 1763 the coach ran between London and Edinburgh once a month only, taking a fortnight, if the weather was favorable, to the journey.

In the days of stagecoaches people sometimes clubbed together and hired a postchaise for their journey as being quicker and less expensive, and Scottish newspapers occasionally contained advertisements to the effect that a person about to proceed to London would be glad to hear of a fellow "adventurer" or two bent on the same journey to share the expense.

In 1754 a heroic effort was made to improve the London and Edinburgh coach. The Edinburgh Courant for that year contained the following advertisement: "The Edinburgh stagecoach, for the better accommodation of passengers, will be altered to a genteel two end glass coach, being on steel springs, exceeding light and easy, to go in ten days in summer and twelve in winter, to set out the first Tuesday in March and continue it from Hosea Eastgate's, the Coach and Horses, in Dean street, Soho, London, and from John Somerville's, in the Canongate, Edinburgh, etc. Passengers to pay as usual. Performed, if God permits, by your dutiful servant, Hosea Eastgate."—Chambers' Journal.

IRELAND'S RUINED CASTLES.

The Green Isle Is Rich In These Ancient Landmarks.

Ireland is rich in castles and ruins. One of the most ancient of these is the Grianan of Aileach, a ruin that stands on the heights above the Swilly and which was centuries ago the stronghold of the northern princes.

Around this fort many battles were fought. Hosts swarmed over the adjacent hills or fled down the river, and in those deadly engagements scenes were enacted that often cast a gloom over the whole country and wrecked the social life of Erin.

As England gained power she strove again and again to exert her influence over the sister isle, but warriors like Strongbow spurned a "foreign" supremacy and when the battle went against them found a safe retreat in the bogs, the valleys and the hills of that lonely country, only to sally forth to avenge themselves anew upon their enemies.

The rock of Cashel, Dunluce castle and many other spots were the centers of these fearful combats.

The picturesque ruins of Sligo abbey, built by Maurice Fitzgerald in A. D. 1253, and the more imposing proportions of Donegal castle are silent witnesses of a progress that proceeded steadily in spite of these disturbances.—Pearson's Weekly.

Vital Heat of Vegetables.

It will be a novel thought to many that not only animals, but vegetables also, generate a degree of heat by their life processes. It has been observed that the sap of healthy trees is not affected, as other liquids are, by frost; that the inner parts of fibrous plants are warmer than the air on cold days, and that snow melts more rapidly at the foot of living trees than around dead ones. Some vegetables of their own accord grow warmer until midday and then cool off again as the sun declines. The act of flowering has also been found to give rise to an increase of temperature. The stalk of an Italian arum may have a daily increase of no less than 10½ degrees, and the stalk of another plant has been known to be as warm as 109 degrees F.

Some Brief Epitaphs.

The following are among the brief and curious epitaphs seen in European cemeteries: At Worcester, England, the slab erected over a departed auctioneer is inscribed with a single word, "Gone." In Sussex the initials and date of the death of the deceased are followed by two words, "He was." On the monument of Charles the Great of Germany the brief inscription is "Carolo Magno." The most remarkable is at Cane Hill cemetery, Belfast, where the inscription says, "Left till called for."

Welsh Wedding Custom.

In the following quaintly formal letter the parents of Welsh brides sometimes bid their friends attend the wedding and bid them also not to come empty handed: "Whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow will be thankfully received and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion. The parents of the bride and bridegroom elect desire that all gifts due to them will be returned to them on the above date and will be thankful for all favors granted."

Contains the Alphabet.

There is a verse in the Bible which contains every letter in the alphabet, and it is said there is only one such. It is the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra and reads, "And I, even I, Artaxerxes, the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river that whatsoever Ezra, the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you it be done speedily."

Quite Saving.

"I wish I were a night watchman."
"Why?"
"I could sleep all day and save my board and work all night and save my lodging."—Cleveland Leader.

ODORS IN THERAPEUTICS.

Perfumes and Their Use In the Practice of Medicine.

Odors, whether agreeable or disagreeable, are not causes of disease in the sense generally taken. They may disorder certain healthy functions by impairing nervous energy, by diminishing wholesome respiration and thus creating a predisposition to attack by disease.

Severe faintness is sometimes observed to overcome persons upon their entrance into a room in which tuberoses are kept. Headache is often produced by the odors emanating from the honeysuckle, lily, rose of Sharon or carnation. The odor of betony in flower is said to have caused intoxication in those who gather it. The making of linseed decoctions and the triturating of roses, pinks, walnuts or colocynth are often accompanied by attacks of syncope.

Attempts have been made to utilize odors in therapeutics. The odors of vanilla and heliotrope are credited with possessing a soothing influence over persons subjected to attacks of nervousness. The use of toilet water in the form of a spray will often restore those exhausted with the cares of business, social or domestic duties. In the east the use of perfume is considered a purifier, though we look upon it merely as a luxury. It is asserted that those who are employed in laboratories where perfumes are made or among growing flowers are healthy to an extent exceeding those not so employed.—Medical Record.

MUSIC'S MIGHTY REALM.

In It There Is but a Single and Universal Speech.

"In the mighty realm of music there is but one single speech." Music forms the universal language which, when all other languages were confounded, the confusion of Babel left unconfounded. The white man and the black man, the red man and the yellow man, can sing together, however difficult they may find it to be to talk to each other. And both sexes and all ages may thus express their emotions simultaneously, for in virtue of the power of the ear to distinguish side by side those differing but concordant notes which make up harmony there is not only room, but demand, for all the qualities of voice which childhood, adolescence, maturity and old age supply. Thus a love of music is much more frequent than a love of painting or sculpture, and you will reach the hearts and touch the feelings of the majority of mankind more quickly by singing them a song than by showing them a picture. In truth, the sensitiveness of the ear to melody and to harmony is so great that we not only seek to gratify it when bent upon recreation, but even in the midst of the hardest labor we gratify it if we can.—London Catholic Times.

Queer Little Blunders.

From an account of the Doncaster (England) Art club's annual exhibition in the Doncaster Gazette: "Miss —— also goes in for portraiture. In hitting off her father's head her intentions are good, but the execution lacks very much in artistic finish."

In the London Mail's description of a parade in honor of the king of the Hellenes the reporter said: "The soldiers, clad only in their scarlet tunics, presented an unpleasant contrast with the warmly clad members of the police force."

From the windows of a British tailor: "We have cleared a Scotch merchant's remains of high class overcoatings at a big reduction."

Not a Born Forger.

The indorsement of checks is a very simple thing, but, as the following story will show, it, too, has its difficulties:

A woman went into a bank where she had several times presented checks drawn to Mrs. Lucy B. Smith. This time the check was made to the order of Mrs. M. J. Smith—M. J. were her husband's initials. She explained this to the paying teller and asked what she should do.

"Oh, that is all right," he said. "Just indorse it as it is written there."

She took the check and, after much hesitation, said, "I don't think I can make an M like that."

Hair.

Animal hair differs in construction from that grown on a human head. In human hair the upper skin is smooth and thin. The circular section is comparatively broad, forming the main part of the hair shaft. It is striped in appearance and carries the color matter. The tubular part is thin, extending to about one-fifth and certainly not more than to one-quarter of the entire width of the hair. Animal hair also consists of three parts, but these are differently constructed, the tube often filling the entire hair.

The Real Need.

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "It sounds good, but it is not practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a three or four story house over your head."—Washington Star.

Why He Loved Her.

Minister—Bobby, do you love your teacher? Bobby (six years old)—Yes, sir. Minister—That's right. Now tell me why you love her. Bobby—Because the Bible says we must love our enemies.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

What Distinguishes Man.

The difference between man and the so called "lower animals" is that he alone cooks his food and wears artificial clothes. And these are the two that injure his health!—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SEEDLESS FRUIT A FREAK.

A Genuine Orchardist Has No Use For It, Says N. E. Hansen.

"Seedless oranges and seedless apples are freaks, fruit deformities that the genuine orchardist has no use for," said Professor N. E. Hansen of South Dakota Agricultural college at Brookings, who was at the Coates House in Kansas City the other night, says the Kansas City Star. "Of course in the way of working for legitimate varieties every grower can be his own Burbank, but no one is looking much for crippled specimens. We will get seedless fruits some day, but nature will produce them for us. Agricultural scientists are contented to wait for that. In the meantime we have found that the laws of heredity have a very great influence on the growth and quality of fruits. Environment is found to play a large part in the quality of fruits.

"Even the apple has a moral character that can be corrupted by associating with loose or common companions. It's becoming a case with them, too, of 'show me your companions and I'll tell you what you are.'"

Professor Hansen, who came to Kansas City to lecture before the Horticultural society, has been a great traveler. He went through Tashkent, in central Asia, to find a species of alfalfa that would grow in the cold northern states, went to Japan to study rice growing, and to the far interior of China for the primitive peach. He spent ten months there, traveling 1,300 miles in wagons and 700 miles in sledges.

Professor Hansen's foreign travels were undertaken for the department of agriculture.

TRAILING REYNARD IN AUTO

Novel Scheme of a Fox Hunting Enthusiast.

A Nashville (Tenn.) fox hunting enthusiast, Professor J. F. Draughon, puts his automobile to a novel use whenever he starts out on the trail of wily Reynard, says the Motor Age. He designed and had built a trailer for carrying the dogs, and this he attaches to his motor car and bowls away to the best fox hunting grounds, some fifteen or twenty miles distant from Nashville.

The trailer holds twenty dogs and has an upper deck. Tents are carried on this part, while underneath is a compartment which is used to carry cooking utensils, etc., in the event a long hunt is planned and executed. The professor hit upon the plan of attaching a trailer to his car to enable him and his friends to leave Nashville late in the afternoon and yet reach the hunting ground without worry or loss of time from his business and turn his dogs loose fresh and ready for the sport. When he arranges for a trip at some distance he sends his horses to the hunting place or some convenient rendezvous in the afternoon, and when he and his friends arrive the horses are saddled and the dogs let out of the trailer fresh and the fox is soon going.

After the chase by special signal the dogs come in, get into the trailer, and the hunting party is soon on the return trip to the city.

USE OF GOLDFINCHES.

The Audubon Society Shows How They Help Farmers.

A leaflet on the American goldfinch, accompanied by a colored plate, has recently been issued by the National Association of Audubon Societies as the first of a series of educational leaflets on our common birds, says the New York Post. This is a practical measure for the protection of the goldfinch by educating the public into sympathy by an intimate account of its manner of life and by showing how useful it is in exterminating weeds. The leaflet reads:

The goldfinch belongs to the thick billed, seed eating class of birds and is extremely fond of the seeds of thistles, a most noxious weed. The agriculturist should be interested in this bird. Every thistle along the highway is a prolific source of future trouble, but when you see it ornamented with an animated bit of gold and black you may know that nature is interposing one of her potent checks to the too rapid increase of weed pests. Every goldfinch saves the farmer much hard work by destroying weed seeds, which form the bulk of its food supply, although during the breeding season it gives its young considerable animal food, consisting of insects of various kinds.

Beer Bottles to Test Ocean Currents.

A new use has been discovered for empty beer bottles—that of testing the direction of ocean currents, says a special London cablegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In fact, one wonders that the ocean liners and the larger ships have not long ago adopted similar tactics. Much might have been accomplished in this direction during the past few years without more than nominal expense. Captain Alexander Simpson, who commands the Moravian of the Aberdeen line, which runs between Plymouth, South Africa and Australia, throws overboard every day a tightly corked beer bottle, inclosing a scroll giving the latitude and longitude and date. One of these bottles has been washed ashore at Prain Branca, on the coast of Portugal, near Torres Vedras. The note inside asked the finder to "Please forward to Captain Simpson, 7 Billiter square, London, E. C., stating when and where it was found."

Hunting For Rare Deer In Siam.

A representative of a well known animal dealer is now in Bangkok, in Siam, apparently in search of the big deer known as the Cervus Schomburki, not a single specimen of which has ever reached Europe alive, says the Siam Observer. They are to be found only in the ranges of hills in the higher lands in Siam.

TRAFFIC IN IMMIGRANTS

Marcus Braun Tells Why They Are Told to Stay Aliens.

HOW EUROPE IS ENRICHED BY THEM

Inspector of Immigrants Says $50,000,000 Earned In the United States Was Sent In One Year to Austria-Hungary—Asserts America Is Regarded as Merely a Foreign Colony.

The report of Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun, recently received by the house, is a stricture upon the government of Italy and Hungary, says a Washington dispatch to the New York World. "Hungarians and Italians," he says, "are encouraged to refrain from becoming American citizens and urged to adhere to the principles of their home governments. Hungarians are advised to establish their own schools, churches, etc., to avoid the 'terrible danger' of becoming naturalized in America."

Mr. Braun declares that while some European governments have laws ostensibly intended to restrict immigration they actually encourage it by keeping alive "the patriotic spirit for the fatherland in the minds of their colonies" by representing that unless they adhere to the principles of home patriotism their governments will leave them without protection in "barbaric America." This is especially true, Mr. Braun says, in Italy and Hungary. He asserts that these countries regard the United States in the attitude of adjuncts or colonies of their own, and by their instructions and teachings to immigrants benefit accrues to the home government to the detriment of the United States.

Speaking of emigration from Turkey, Asia Minor and Syria, Mr. Braun says the Armenians have invented a scheme whereby they can stay in Turkey and at the same time can defy Turkish laws. This consists of a large number of Armenians emigrating to the United States, and as soon as they have earned sufficient money for their need they return supplied with American citizenship papers and continually conspire against the Turkish government under the protection of American citizenship.

The same is true in Syria and Palestine, he says, and he quotes the governor of Mount Lebanon as saying, "If this constant travel from Syria to and from the United States does not cease soon the United States had better annex the province of Lebanon, as at present there are more American citizens there than Turkish subjects."

In Jerusalem alone Mr. Braun found more than 1,000 "American citizens," and he declares that 99 per cent of them speak not a word of English, and most of them do not know the street of the city in which they claimed to have resided while in the United States. Mr. Braun declares upon the authority of bankers and steamship agents that the amount annually received in Italy from Italians in the United States averages $1 a day for every Italian in the United States.

It is openly stated, he says, in the Export Revue, a semiofficial organ of the Austrian government, that three-fourths of the immigrants leaving that country for the United States come under contract, and that paper adds, "God forbid that the American government should read this!"

Both Austrian and Hungarian governments keep watch over their people in America, and every effort is directed toward two objective points—namely, "to send us all the emigrants they possibly can for a temporary sojourn here to earn money with which to enrich the land of their nativity upon their return and, secondly, to prevent such emigrants from becoming American citizens." He cites the fact that $50,000,000 was sent last year from the United States to Austria-Hungary alone from these immigrants.

Violations of the immigrant law are not confined to Europe, but are flagrant in America. Bankers, publishers of newspapers in foreign languages, foreign clergymen and others doing business here are ardent missionaries, inducing immigrants to come to the United States for purposes of exploitation and are equally interested in the return traffic. Among foreign priests it has become a favorite expression to speak of "our colonies in America."

Concerning the Russian Jew, however, Mr. Braun says, "Once he becomes a resident of this country he stays, and his children become among the most patriotic of our citizenship."

Based on the results of his investigation, Mr. Braun recommends "that the United States maintain abroad a secret surveillance of undesirable immigration, that a statute be enacted requiring aliens to produce at landing a certificate of origin from the nearest United States consul to be issued only in the event of satisfactory information being furnished the consul regarding the applicant by the secret service officials, that a bond of not less than $2,500 be required from all persons in the United States engaged in the sale of steamship tickets, forwarding money, contracting for labor; that it be made a criminal offense for any resident of the United States to travel abroad to entice immigration or to advise against naturalization and that the alien contract labor law be amended so that priests, ministers, clergymen and lecturers shall be eliminated from the exempt class unless they are bona fide visitors."

Unique Wedding Gift.

Fred Kremple of Milwaukee has made a picture of the Madonna from 5,193 butterflies, which he has given, according to a Milwaukee dispatch, to Miss Alice Roosevelt for a wedding present.

VOGUE POINTS.

Lovely Garnitures—Unique Little Jackets and Hats.

A pretty simple trimming for a young girl's evening gown is made of satin ribbon sewed on in points, each point plaited, forming a ruche that stands out from the skirt.

Buy a pale colored suede or kid belt and embroider it in Japanese effect in metal thread. Plain gold belting is effective when embroidered in colors.

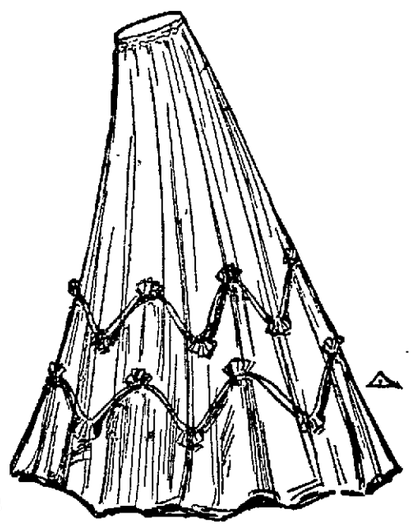
A smart trimming for a blue cloth dress is made of insertions of valenciennes lace dipped in black coffee and mounted on bands of black taffeta, the edges covered by a large taffeta cord.

A pretty finish for an Irish lace collar and cuffs to take away the severe look of the edge is a narrow plaited ruffle of white net hemmed in chain stitch in black silk about one-half inch from the edge. The ruffle is about two inches wide and finely plaited.

Medallions of old fashioned beadwork are very much used on a white panne velvet skirt. Three inch medallions of beads embroidered in Dresden colors with border of rhinestones are used, the medallions connected with heavy embroidered vines of silver.

With lace gowns and also with chiffon and net frocks there are worn pretty little semblances of jackets made in rose, turquoise or orchid velvet. They are slashed down the back and front in a deep V, and they have the merest apologies for sleeves, some indeed having only sleeve caps. To be sure, these little coat arrangements extend below the waist line in tabs or basques, but they can scarcely be called more than enlarged bretelles, as the lace waist beneath is as fully finished as if the little garment were not to be added.

One cannot but be inclined to admiration over a satin lately used for



TRIMMING OF SATIN RIBBON.

opera cloaks, but only seen upon the gorgeous examples that make such a marvelously beautiful showing when the box contingent fills the lobby at the close of the opera. This satin is of that compact weaving met in the finest grade of upholstering satins, while its sheen is equal to that of the brilliant fabrics called lumineuse.

How fashionable are both large designs and a heavy style of embroidery. It continues to be used upon the sheerest of evening dress fabrics as well as upon the messalines and other chiffon varieties of crapes. Upon cloths and velvets when used for evening wraps the same tendency remains unchanged, while chenille, gold and silver threads, dull and brilliant silks, as well as occasionally the Kensington wools, serve to enhance the broad effects.

Among the smartest of small hats, bonnet style, worn by matrons with gray hair on full dress occasions, are certain dull silver lace creations trimmed with silver grapes, small in size and compact in clusters. Nothing is more becoming to those whose hair is of the so called iron gray order. Such hats look extremely well with black and dark shades of velvet costumes in green, blue and the red purples, together with mole and steel gray tones.—Vogue.

Season the Frying Pan.

I was a bride of only a few months and thought I knew at least how to fry eggs, but invariably they were black at the bottom. An elderly friend to whom I told my trouble asked, "New frying pan?" "Yes." "How did you season it?" "With salt and pepper," I replied. "Oh, I mean the pan, not the eggs," she said. "Season that new frying pan by frying the fat rind of ham in it for some time, and you will have no further trouble."—Exchange.

Sauce Piquant.

Four tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, a spoonful of weak mustard, half a spoonful of sugar, a little salt and four grains of cayenne. Mix thoroughly with two spoonfuls of good vinegar. Serve with cold meat.

Fashion's Echoes.

Buttons are a favorite trimming detail and some are of rare beauty.

Gun metal gray ranks among favorite hues in spite of the fact that it does not seem a very cheerful winter color.

Braid is used upon any material and frequently in combination with other trimmings. A bit of black, white or gold braid is introduced on nearly all smart street toilets.

French lingerie hats are very smart for evening wear and sometimes almost priceless.

Very high straight turnover linen collars are the smart wear with the rigid tailor mades.

Satin striped gauze is the latest thing for dinner gowns.

Chenille bands and cords are effectively used on cloth dresses.

The growing vogue for harmony in colors has attacked my lady's umbrella. Now she must carry a full twenty-six inch silk umbrella to match her street costume.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

All the world continues to love a lover and matrimony is still a popular institution. Witness the number of times Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth have been snap-shotted since their engagement was announced.

A news item of much significance informs us that the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad have been ordered to turn out one hundred special box cars designed for the shipment of automobiles, in anticipation of a big boom in this trade next spring.

The aggregate benefactions of wealthy men are summed up by the Chicago Record-Herald as $66,104,432. In this amount are included only gifts by individuals of $5,000 and over. Considerably more than half the whole amount was for educational purposes—$37,303,000 as compared with $4,242,757 for church work. It does not represent, however, the ratio of popular interest in educational as compared with church work, for two of the gifts for education, of $10,000,000 each, were by Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller, and of the twelve institutions receiving a million dollars or each, two were theological seminaries, Union and McCormick.

THE UNRELIABILITY OF PATIENTS

The New York Evening Sun, in a paragraph commenting upon the "License to Kill" bill introduced by Representative Hunt into the Ohio general assembly, calls to mind a distinguished practitioner of the healing art, as it has been called, who used to address, at regular intervals, a solemn warning to his class, for he occupied a chair at a professional school, "Never tell a patient that he is going to die," said he. "Thirty years ago I committed that unpardonable indiscretion. Now, every time I meet that man on the street—I don't if I can help it—but if I do, he grins, and I feel guilty." The Sun says:

Imagine four of Moliere's doctors in consultation as to whether it was or was not time to dispose in an effectual and highly professional way of a difficult and baffling case! Of course, they would not forget the understood maxim that it is better to be wrong than to be unprotessional. Is it any wonder that the rational majority in Chicago are declaring that this legalized murder would lessen the sanctity of human life, already too lightly regarded, and open the way to errors in judgment which might result in incalculable harm to society? It is bad enough to have our surgeons going upon the theory, when in doubt operate, even if you have not the slightest confidence in your own diagnosis.

A GREAT AND GOOD KING

Christian IX of Denmark occupied a unique position among the rulers of Europe. It has been said that he was grandfather to half the royal children of the continent and England. Alexandra, of England, the dowager empress of Russia, King George of Greece, are his children; the czar of Russia, the new king of Norway and Prince George of Greece, high commissioner of Crete, are his grandchildren. One of his daughters is the Princess Thyra of Cumberland, whose husband claims the throne of Hanover, and his youngest son married the Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Duke de Chartres.

Christian IX was the fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg and of the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassell, and was born in 1818. He married Louise, daughter of the langrave of Hesse-Cassell in 1842. The civil war waged under Frederick VII (1848 50) brought Denmark into conflict with European powers, and had the added importance of bringing about the restoration of ancient privileges by the people, no suffrage having been enjoyed since 1660. After the peace concluded with Prussia, who had interfered in the trouble, the sole question of importance was that of the order of succession to the throne, and this was thought of such moment by the European courts that its settlement was delayed for two years. The extinction of the male line in King Frederick was certain, and in 1852 the Treaty of London provided that the crown should pass to Prince Christian and his wife, who, through her mother, was the niece of King Christian VIII. On the death of Frederick VII, in 1863, Prince Christian was proclaimed king by the ministry in Copenhagen, and the young duke of Augustenburg, appearing in Schleswig, assumed the title of Frederick VIII. In spite of the treaty, Prussia, Austria ar other German states supported the pretender, and not until after the treaty of Vienna, by which Denmark lost the duchies of Lauenburg, Holstein and Schleswig, was Christian IX firmly seated on the throne. His long reign was disturbed by the rise of communistic opinions and dissensions in the two houses of the assembly.

The aged king gained the good will of his people by his kindly personality and his sincere and simple goodness rather than by his political acts. He was in the truest sense a ruler by right of personality, rather than by great political ability or diplomatic finesse, and it is as such that he will be mourned. He is succeeded by his son, Crown Prince Frederick, born in 1843, and married in 1869 to Princess Louisa, daughter of Charles XV of Sweden and Norway. He will assume the title Frederick VIII.

It is such men as Christian IX who put off the day when nations shall forget the meaning of "the king is dead; long live the king."

A COMMUNICATION FROM NEWMAN

To the Editor of The Independent:

If you will pardon the transgression we desire to correct a false impression that prevails in the minds of a great many people in the distribution of our public road fund. We find that there are some who are contending for the continuance of the present system, and why shouldn't they? When you get something for nothing that is considered by some to be a good thing. The district road supervisor under the present law is generally looked upon as being the smallest office within the gift of the people, and yet it carries with it more individual authority than any office we have in the township. The township trustees make the levy for the running expenses of the township and also for the public road fund, which we find in Lawrence township amounts to one and three-tenths mills. Of this amount the law permits each taxpayer to work out one mill under the direction of the road supervisor, thereby giving the said supervisor absolute control of that amount of the road tax and there is no one given authority to check up his account. If a taxpayer has, we will say for illustration, $7 to work out on the road, the supervisor has the power (or at least he can take it) to say, give me $5 and I will give you a receipt in full for your road tax, or he can say, do that little job and I will call it square, or he can say, give me your political influence and here is your receipt. And remember, when a supervisor signs a receipt the taxpayer must pay the full amount without question, the county treasurer must take it as cash and then he turns it over to the respective townships as cash in their settlements and the trustees are compelled to accept it. Now do not understand us to infer that all supervisors practice the above methods. Far from it. But we do believe there are some localities where the above tactics are put into practice, and they are not confined to one township nor one county, but you will find it practiced more or less all over the state.

Some will say, the law for such violations is specific and a bond is given which is approved by the trustees, why don't you get after them? Well, now, how are you going to do it? Here is a deal in which the supervisor and the individual taxpayer are both benefited and neither feels like prosecuting. And yet this same taxpayer can be heard denouncing "graft" in all its forms and at the same time many of them jump at the first opportunity of doing the same thing themselves, feeling justified that they have been favored by a friend who holds an official position, but the taxpayer must foot the bill. We have endeavored to show the opportunity for corruption under the present law and the honest taxpayer will certainly welcome a change by the present general assembly of Ohio. We do not believe that a law should be placed on our statute books that gives any one man absolute authority to handle public funds without having some system of checking up his accounts. One man can keep his secret much easier than when it is divided between three or more persons. And then again an error can easily be made that would be discovered by that account going through other hands. We have not grown to be a pessimist on the human family by any means, but we do believe that keeping the temptations as far away as possible won't harm any one, not even the best of the human family. R.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

COMMITTEES ON LEGISLATION.

Resolution to Appoint Them at Good Roads Meeting.

FIVE FROM CITY MEMBERSHIP.

Committees Will Inquire Into All Details of the Proposed Methode of Road Making and Make Suggestions in Keeping With the Purpose of the Organization.

The meeting of the good roads association of this district, presided over by Jacob J. Wise and held in the mayor's court room Saturday afternoon, was not concluded until after The Independent went to press. The general discussion of the subject of good roads, participated in by H. H. Everhard, Benjamin Ayers, Mr. Wise, Clark Metzger and John J. Wefler, was followed by Mr. Metzger's withdrawal of his original resolution to appoint a committee of five on by-laws. In its stead he offered another resolution to the effect that there be appointed twenty-one members to form committees of seven members each on legislation, by-laws and ways and means, each including the five vice presidents of the townships represented, they to choose two additional members each in their respective communities and that Chairman Wise choose five from the city membership. The motion was seconded by John J. Wefler and was carried unanimously. Mr. Wise named the following as chairmen of the committees: John J. Wefler, by-laws; L. A. Koons, legislation; H. H. Everhard, ways and means.

It is the request of the association that the members chosen organize themselves into the several committees at the earliest possible moment and inquire into every detail of the present and proposed methods of road making, offering any suggestions in keeping with the purpose of the agitation.

The one hundred and fifty members present listened, for several hours to interesting talks relative to proposed methods by which it is hoped to accomplish the desired result in obtaining better roads. The movement for better roads it was said is gradually spreading over the entire country. Its value is so universally understood that undoubtedly within a few years nearly every state in the Union will have taken some action towards improving its highways. The good example set by Ohio which two years ago gave state aid has been followed until many other states have taken steps in imitation by enacting similar laws. None of the states have made large appropriations of money but they have all provided some state authority to have jurisdiction in the matter of road improvement.

The law referred to was passed by the legislature two years ago. It created the office of highway commissioner, whose duties are to assist, instruct and co-operate in the building and improvement of public roads. The county commissioners in any county of this state at any time by resolution can order that the roads be improved by the construction of a macadamized road, a telford, stone, gravel, brick or other suitable material, whenever a road or section thereof is petitioned for by owners of fifty-one per cent of the lineal feet along said road.

The expense of the cost of construction is apportioned as follows: Twenty-five per cent by the state, fifty per cent by county, ten per cent by township and fifteen per cent by abutting property owners. In apportioning the twenty-five per cent that shall be paid by the township, ten per cent shall be a charge upon the whole township and fifteen per cent charged upon the abutting property owners.

Since the passage of the law there have been built short stretches of roads at various places to demonstrate the superior value of such improvements. Their value has been fully established and their cost cannot be compared with the great benefit derived. With continuous good road farmers can haul their products to market with a great saving of horses, vehicles and time. A perfectly good road enables him to deliver his product at any time and take advantage of a favorable market. The different elements favorable to improving our highways should unite so as to be in position to urge favorable action by the legislature. This great reform will in the near future become our national work for internal development. It calls for concentrated action and all those interested in this great problem should do everything in their power to aid the movement in order to insure the construction of a system of highways which will meet the real needs of the country.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

BACK FROM FINDLAY.

Jeremiah Kitchen Reports Progress in His Former Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Kitchen returned on Saturday from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Hancock county, it being Mr. Kitchen's first visit to the scene of his former boyhood days at Findlay in thirty-four years. Findlay, with a present population of 17,613, was at that time about the size of Canal Fulton. Mr. Kitchen said that during the intervening years there were brought about many changes and conditions. Many acres of timber have been removed and the land drained and is now under a high state of cultivation. Farmers are at present plowing and preparing the soil for planting the spring crops. On account of the rich loose soil it is not necessary to plow land in which was planted corn as we do. An ordinary cultivator is used and the wheat is sown broadcast.

OPERATION AT MT. AIRY HOSPITAL

John Wirt, of Orrville, Injured at Railroad Station.

AN ACCIDENT MONDAY EVENING

Mr. Wirt Jumped from a Passenger Train Before It Came to a Standstill, was Thrown to the Platform and Rolled to the Track.

An operation was performed upon John Wirt at Mt. Airy hospital at 3 o'clock Tuesday to relieve his suffering from a fractured spine, which was sustained in an accident Monday evening. The latest reports were that Mr. Wirt was in a very critical condition.

Mr. Wirt came from Orrville Monday evening at 5:18, over the Pennsylvania, and attempted to alight from the train at the Massillon station before the train came to a standstill. He was drawn from the platform toward the train and rolled between the track and the platform, a sufficient space to hold his body, which was terribly bruised.

The accident was witnessed by many passengers, none of whom were in a position to assist the injured man. Those who saw the accident say that Mr. Wirt made a misstep as he alighted and was thrown backwards. He rolled toward the rails as the train moved on. The train came to a standstill a few seconds after he fell to the dangerous position and he was carried into the station and was later taken to Mt. Airy hospital, where physicians found that his spine was fractured and his body bruised in several places. Mr. Wirt was conscious when he reached the hospital and remained so Tuesday.

Relatives were summoned from Orrville Monday evening and came on a later train. Mr. Wirt is a single man and has lived near Orrville many years. Of late he has been a stock buyer.

BIDS ARE IN.

Road from Orrville to Bolivar Will Cost $900,000.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—B. A. Worthington, vice president and general manager of the Wabash lines east of Toledo, announced yesterday that bids were in for the sixteen mile cutoff, known as the low grade, from Orrville to Bolivar, O., and said that the work would cost about $900,000. He also stated that the contract would be let about the latter part of the week. When the work is completed the company will be enabled to do away with the twenty mile helper stations, as the grade will be reduced from a one per cent to a four per cent grade, or from a grade of 52.8 feet to the mile to a 21 foot grade.

PUSHING THE SUITS.

Attorney General is Trying to Oust Bridge Trust.

Columbus, Jan. 31.—Attorney General Ellis intends to press the suit to oust the bridge combine from Ohio. He will not wait for their answers but will begin the taking of depositions next Tuesday in the supreme court law library. Notices will be sent to all the defendants to be represented at the examination.

The names of the witnesses to be called next Tuesday have not yet been made public. One of them, however, is John G. Dun, of Columbus, who formerly represented the combine and who has already furnished much information on the workings of the bridge pool.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it.

FORTUNATE END OF BAD RUNAWAY

George Leeper and Miss Leeper in Accident Tuesday.

NEITHER THROWN FROM RIG.

The Horse Ran from the Cemetery Hill to Business Section —Buggy Collided With an Ice Wagon and Right Side was Demolished.

George Leeper, a prominent farmer living southeast of the city, and daughter, Miss Nellie Leeper, who attends school in Massillon, were the principals in a runaway accident Tuesday morning which, fortunately, ended without injury to either.

Mr. Leeper and Miss Leeper left the family home in the morning in a single top buggy. As they were coming down the cemetery hill in South Erie street, some part of the harness broke and frightened the horse, which began to run at a rapid pace. Mr. Leeper clung to the lines and guided the running horse safely past rigs and other obstructions until in the business center, when the right side of the buggy hit a delivery wagon of the City Ice and Coal Company. Both buggy wheels were smashed, the buggy dropped to the pavement but the occupants clung to the seat.

The ice wagon was standing in South Erie street, near the intersection of Charles, on the east side of the street. Just before reaching the wagon the horse swerved to the right and the contact demolished the entire right side of the buggy. The contact and the fact that the right side of the buggy dragged on the ground slacked the horse's pace and when it reached the street in front of the Hemperly hardware store, the horse was stopped by George W. Kratsch.

Mr. Leeper and Miss Leeper were thrown about in the buggy but after alighting said they were not injured. The horse did not appear to be injured. The buggy was badly demolished. Mr. Leeper says the horse was never known to have acted in this manner before and says the accident was due to the breaking of the harness.

BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

O. J. Markle Wants $500,000 from the Government.

Washington dispatches of Sunday contained the following concerning a former resident of Tuscarawas township:

O. J. Markle, of Orrville, O., is pressing a novel claim against the government. He was at one time a government clerk. He states that he was persecuted by fellow clerks to an extent that ruined his health. This persecution, he says, has prevented him from pursuing a literary career. Had he been able to pursue such a career he would have achieved fortune. The claimant has compiled a list of popular novels written since he left the department, with the revenues these yielded their authors. He would have written such novels and just as many of them, he argues, had he retained his health. Therefore, he asks the government to pay him $500,000 or the amount he would have made. He has prepared a bill appropriating money to pay his claim, and he has sent the following circular postal card to congressmen generally:

Dear Sir—Some time ago I sent you a bill, sworn to, and papers, proving that I was appointed a clerk in the war department under civil service law and rules; that I was annoyed, ridiculed, insulted, provoked for three and one-half years by clerks, officials or other employes until I was injured exceedingly; that these agents of the government violated rules of the department, and the contract implied in my appointment; that this daily persecution injured my feelings, caused insomnia, nervous prostration, mental depression, neuralgia, or other diseases or ailments, rendering me unable to study for the degree of Ph. D., and unable to do literary work which would have brought me many thousand dollars. Therefore I asked $500,000 or an appropriate amount, because my education and literary ability was my capital, lost by persecution. Has it been introduced?

PARCEL POST.

Agreement Between the United States and Sweden.

Stockholm, Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—An agreement providing for the establishment of a parcel post at a cheap rate between Sweden and the United States has been concluded. It will become effective tomorrow.

WILL TAKE PART.

Amphion Choral Society Will Go to the Eisteddfod.

The Amphion Chorsl Society decided by a unanimous vote Monday evening to take part in the Stark county eisteddfod in Canton, July 4. The mixed chorus will contest for the first prize of $600. Other members of the society will enter other contests. The eisteddfod will last all day and late into the evening and it is expected that all the societies that took part last year will again strive for additional honors. The Amphions will begin rehearsals for the meeting at once. The announcement of the musical selections was made but a short time ago and the Massillon chorus will have an equal chance with other societies in the time of preparation.

LAND COMPANY WILL SELL LOTS

Homes are Proposed for Railroad Men at Justus.

CAPITAL STOCK OF $100,000.

Building Sites Will be Offered Along the Proposed Lines of the W. & L. E. in Its Extensive Improvements.

The belief that the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company will build shops and terminal yards near Justus upon land which has either been purchased or optioned for a short time, has led enterprising promoters to also take options on land in the vicinity of the proposed improvements for speculative purposes. During the past ten days many individuals have endeavored to secure options on small tracts of land near the site of the terminal yards.. Others have endeavored to obtain options on land following the course of the tracks, which will lead from the main line to the proposed terminals.

The Bimeler Land Company has been incorporated in Columbus with a capital stock of $100,000 by John Bimeler, of Zoar; Jackson W. Pontius, James D. Barry, Henry W. Hossler and David B. Day, of Canton. The news is given out that the company will proceed to sell lots at once along several lines, which the company feels will be the right of way used by the railroad company. The impression has become general that a majority of the Wheeling & Lake Erie trainmen will live near Justus. The railroad company and the land company will erect houses and will sell land for building sites.

Mr. Bimeler and Mr. Pontius were the first to be mentioned in connection with the proposed improvements. They visited the farmers in the vicinity of Justus several months ago and secured options. Secrecy was their greatest trait and it was not until several hundred acres had been taken under option that the owners of the land learned the intended purpose of their farms. For the past two months the railroad company has been active. Actual work in making excavations through some of the hills near Bolivar has been commenced.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Express Train Nearly Wrecked by a Landslide.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—The Steubenville express narrowly escaped a serious wreck by a landslide at Duquesne Heights this morning. A portion of the baggage car was demolished and many of the coach windows broken. Had the train been a few seconds later the full force would have struck it. No one was injured.

For Lung Troubles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. And it certainly strengthens weak throats and weak lungs. There can be no mistake about this. You know it is true. And your own doctor will say so.

"My little boy had a terrible cough. I tried everything I could hear of but in vain until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first night he was better, and he steadily improved until he was perfectly well."—MRS. S. J. STEELE, Alton, Ill.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills and thus hasten recovery.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ess, in Muskingum street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schertzer, in West Cherry street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. August Bantz, of Barberton, a son. Mr. and Mrs. Bantz formerly lived in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Purinton, of this city, left Wednesday morning for a visit with friends in Connellsville, Pa.

Mrs. Harrison Lynch and Miss Estella Lynch left Wednesday morning for Bridgeport to be guests of Miss Martha Howells.

The past chancellors' association, Knights of Pythias of Stark county, will meet in the Pythian hall in Canton Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Schworm and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Deck have returned from a visit with friends in Canal Dover and New Philadelphia.

Mrs Melville Snyder, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Alice Allman, in East Main street, returned to her home in Detroit, Monday.

Mrs C. A. Schmettau, of Toledo, is expected to arrive this afternoon to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Melville M. Everhard for several days.

Samuel Leyman, of Winesburg, who has been at Mt. Airy hospital for two weeks under treatment for malarial fever, left for his home Wednesday.

Miss Grace M. Shoup, of Crystal Spring, and John H Warley, of Nimisilla, were married by Justice Kaley, in his office Monday morning at 9 30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wecht, of Dalton, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home Wednesday. Mrs. Martin Brenner, a daughter, of Massillon, was present.

William Warth, John Bamberger and Clement Sibila spent Sunday in Cleveland, where they attended services in Holy Name church, conducted by the Rev. J. J. Lillis, former curate of St. Mary's church in this city.

Charles Bartholomew, who fell from a ladder several weeks ago while repairing the roof of his house, has about recovered from his injuries and was down street Saturday for the first time since the accident occurred.

All Pennsylvania yard and work train crews of Massillon and Wooster were dispatched to Alliance on Sunday, from where they took several trains each to Crestline, which temporarily relieved the freight congestion at that place.

Miss Flora M. Duke and Mr. Harvey F. Tarbet, both of Massillon, were married by Justice Spidle, in his office, Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. They will live in this city. Mr. Tarbet is an employe of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Miss Ida Schertzer, daughter of Mrs. Susie Schertzer, of 805 State street, and Mr. Charles Albert Clapper, of 13 West Cherry street, were quietly married at the Methodist parsonage at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. The Rev. H. W. Dewey officiated.

Jacob Stilgenbauer, fireman at the central engine house, has been appointed captain of the hook and ladder company to succeed Gust. Theis, who was made captain at the west side engine house at the beginning of the year. The appointment was made by Mayor Frantz.

Miss Stella Whistler was pumping water from an old well near her home in Navarre Sunday night when the boards composing the well platform gave way and she was precipitated into the water. Her screams brought immediate help but it was found that her thigh had been broken

The arrest of Jacob Edwards who was fined $100 and costs by Mayor Little at Newcomerstown for selling liquor in a "dry" town, is the first of several cases to be prosecuted by the Law and Order League. Five other affidavits have been filed against alleged keepers of "blind tigers."

George Kramm, 42 years old, employed as a yardman and interpreter at the plant of the Buckeye Engine Company, of Salem, met almost instant death Tuesday when his head was crushed and severed from his body by being drawn into the wheels of an electric crane. Kramm leaves a wife and four children.

One of the "heaviest" dinners ever given in Coshocton, was served at the Standen hotel, Sunday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. E. Standen entertained a party of thirteen relatives. Mrs. Standen and her seven sisters have a total weight of 1,688 pounds, an average of 211 pounds apiece. The heaviest weighs 303 pounds and the lightest 176.

An event which will prove of great interest to many Cantonians is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Caroline Harter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harter, of North Market street, to Charles N. Williams, of Shelby, O. Miss Harter is well known in Canton both socially and as a violin artist; she is instructor in the violin department in the Oberlin conservatory of music. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Oberlin of the class of '99, and has recently returned to his alma mater to fill the newly created office of assistant to the president.—Canton Repository.

The Catholic Ladies of Ohio met Monday evening and installed officers for the coming year, as follows: President, Mrs Rose Sibila, vice president Mrs Christina Haag; recording secretary, Mrs Converse, financial secretary, Mrs Derk· treasurer, Mrs. Pau. After the installation the ladies presented their president with a handsome cut glass dish and mirror. Euchre was then played at 25 tables. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Malloy and Mr Donant

TEN CHILDREN AT CELEBRATION

A Large Family Gathering at the Johns Residence.

FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Johns, Sr., Were Married Half a Century Ago at Willisburg, Pa.—The Celebration is to be Held at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Johns in Cherry Street.

Ten sons and daughters, their children, other near relatives and several other guests will gather at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Johns, in Cherry street, this evening, to celebrate the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Johns, of Mountain Lake Park, Md., who were married just half a century ago today at Willisburg, Pa. Dinner is to be served at two long tables, one for the older people, the other for the children. Daffodils are to form the decorations and the place cards are to be daintily tinted flowers of the same colors Previous to the dinner four of the grandchildren are to be baptized. These are the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johns, one belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Johns and the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Johns.

The sons, daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. John Johns, sr., are Mr. and Mrs. William Johns, of Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Johns, of Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, of Cleveland; Mrs. Harriet J. H. Chenoweth, of Huntington, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johns, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johns, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Johns, of Cleveland; Joseph L. Johns, of the state of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yost, of Massillon, and Walter Johns, of Cleveland.

Among the older people present will be the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Dewey, Miss Cynthia Merwin, David P. Merwin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Merwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Yost, Mrs. Mary Oberlin, Miss Rhodes and Miss Belknap, of Massillon, and Miss Josephine Gray, of Cleveland.

THE CANAL ZONE.

Chairman Shonts Before the Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31. — Chairman Shonts, of the Panama canal commission, told the Senate committee of investigation Tuesday that the canal zone should be widened.

Mr. Shonts declared that the zone is so narrow that many of the lakes to be formed on the canal route will be partly in territory not under control of the United States. He also said that the zone should be widened to prevent another nation blowing the United States out of the canal. Senator Simmons, in questioning Mr. Shonts, indicated that the widening of the zone was being considered seriously. The matter of feeding the laborers on the canal and of employing Spanish and coolie labor was discussed and Robert Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was granted a hearing at 2 o'clock in reply to the criticism of his line in reference to freight congestion at the isthmus terminus.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Commended by a Democratic Senator.

Washington, Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—Senator Patterson addressed the Senate today on the Dominican and Moroccan questions, sustaining the policy of the President in both. He said he differed with the President on many questions, but believed him to be honest and patriotic in all things; not only had the President done much to annihilate sectional prejudice, but he had done many things to commend him to Democrats. "I doubt," he said, "whether if the Democratic party had elected its candidate in 1904 we would find him striving as earnestly, as zealously and as fearlessly in sustaining the rights of all the people against those who unite to oppress the masses as its present chief executive."

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE

Navarre, Jan 30 —The trial of Jacob Tisch, of Navarre, before Mayor Warwick on a charge of selling diseased meat to a Navarre butcher, began at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and is still in progress At 3 o'clock twenty witnesses had been examined.

Mrs Gabriel Bash and daughter, Miss Ruth Bash, have returned from a round of visits in Mt. Jackson and other places in Virginia Among other relatives Mrs Bash visited her mother, who is 82 years of age.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Jan. 30.—The J. O. U. A. M. held their annual social Friday evening, January 26 About two hundred and fifty people were present, including a delegation from Canton headed by G. J. A. Richter, state secretary. A programme was rendered, R. O. Ellis acting as chairman of the evening. Addresses were made by State Senator R. A. Pollock, the Rev. E. A. Lawson and G. J. A. Richter. The musical portion included a duet by the Rev. and Mrs. Lawson, a song by the Misses Mary, Eva and Earl Buttermore, a bass solo by Charles Reinoehl and a solo by Mrs. Lawson. An excellent supper was served, including all the delicacies of the season. Afterwards there was a general good time, including two cake walks. At 2 o'clock everybody left, saying that the Junior Order can surpass them all in giving socials. The Canton delegation left on the 2:25 a. m. train for home.

Frank Jones left for Saginaw, Mich., on Saturday to make that place his future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fulton, of this place, spent Sunday in Navarre visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fulton.

Thomas Kirk left for Allenport, Pa., on Monday to visit relatives.

Special meetings are being held at the U. B. church, better known as the chapel.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 31.—The Misses Lila Aston and Priscilla Jenkins returned home Monday after visiting several days with Massillon friends.

Mrs. Jennie Reese, of Massillon, combined business with pleasure and spent last Thursday with her Newman friends.

Mrs. John Sadler attended the banquet at North Lawrence last week given by the Daughters of St. George, of which order she is a member.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Doubledee, of Bentley, gave their old Newman friends a pleasant call recently.

Miss Eva Dehoff attended the American Mechanics' banquet at North Lawrence last Friday evening and reports a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roderick, of Massillon, spent last Sunday visiting their former neighbors and friends for many years at Newman.

The recent miners' national convention at Indianapolis gave evidence of National President John Mitchell, of Illinois, and National Vice President Thomas L. Lewis, of Ohio, parting ways after working shoulder to shoulder in the miners' cause for seven years. This friction is to be deplored for the organization will undoubtedly suffer in the end.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Dehoff returned home last Friday from Youngstown, where they had been called to attend the funeral of Reese Morgan, brother of Thomas J. Morgan.

The Fisher sisters, of Massillon, spent several days the past week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey.

A pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wynn Monday evening, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Miss Wynn.

Work at our coal mines has not improved any, some mines having worked only one day for the past three weeks. We are hoping for good reports from the joint conference now in session.

GENOA.

Genoa, Jan. 31.—A number of farmers started to plow during the nice weather.

Literary at Genoa Friday evening was largely attended.

Mrs. Ira Moskoff and Miss Kittie Moskoff visited Mrs. Ada Marchand on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Eggensiwler have moved to Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gephart, of Canton, visited the latter's parents on Sunday.

John Hartzell, of Canton, was the guest of Malvern Roush last week.

Samuel Allman, of Massillon, visited at the residence of Fred and Perlie Boh, Sunday.

Fred Indorf has sold his farm to A. Steiner, of Reedurban.

Charles Edington, of Canton, was at home Sunday.

William Becker, after spending several weeks at Mansfield, is at home.

ELTON.

Elton, Jan. 31.—Samuel Ricksceker is now able to sit up, and a speedy recovery from his injuries is expected.

U. G. Snetler is drilling for coal on his farm south of town.

A. O. McFarren has commenced moving his personal property to his new home east of Navarre.

Mrs. Ed. Swihart is suffering with a very bad case of tonsilitis.

Our school teachers held their regular monthly meeting at Justus last Friday afternoon.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Jan. 31.—After hearing the testimony of fourteen witnesses, Mayor Warwick, late Tuesday afternoon, bound Jacob Tisch, charged with selling diseased meat to a Navarre butcher, over to common pleas court. Bond to the extent of $200 was furnished by Tisch. Orlando C. Volkmor, of Massillon, was the latter's attorney.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, Feb. 1.—An eminent divine hath said that "Light is one of the most wonderful, cheering and useful of all the works of God;" called into being on the first of the six days of creation by His voice: "Let there be light." Yet we are warned in Holy Writ "that men prefer darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." And when lights are purposely extinguished we know that the spirit of evil is abroad and the defenseless may suffer, but with the spirit of truth and right wherewith to oppose the wrong, we look aloft and behold on the beautiful hilltops in and near our little village the sun is ever shining, and though the clouds of envy and malice at times appear:

Yet just above their sombre hue,
In the fair, ethereal blue,
Shines the bright golden orb of day,
Aye, shining for the good alway.

For hearts ever pure, ever true,
Souls aspiring for a clearer view,
Behold Eternal Goodness, divine,
Teaching the sun doth ever shine.

Then with heart of faith O! ne'er despair,
The prophets in wisdom oft declare
A Land of Promise beyond us lies,
Shining in beauty to faithful eyes.

Onward and upward we'll e'er pursue,
The bright, shining course keeping in view;
Persecution's dark hand will strive in vain,
If faith be our guide to that upper main.

Where celestial light is ever shining,
Nor heart, nor soul shall know repining,
Where angel voices ever sing
In sacred paens to our Savior, King!

Thursday evening a party of friends were entertained by Mrs. J. P. Penberthy at her home in Main street. A guessing contest was won by Miss Lizzie Fahrney, who received the prize, a hatpin holder. Refreshments were served.

KILLED BY SCHOOL BOYS.

Ten-Year-Old Girl was Pelted With Snow Balls.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—Edna, the 10-year-old daughter of Policeman Edward Johnson, died today as a result of injuries inflicted by school boys, who had pelted her with snowballs two weeks ago. She was struck in the neck and meningitis shortly followed. The boys are horror stricken.

READY FOR THE JURY.

Evidence All Presented in the Uhl Murder Case.

Marietta, O., Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—Testimony in the trial of Edgar Uhl, charged with the murder of his father last June, closed this morning and the attorneys at once began their arguments. The case is expected to be given to the jury tonight.

Does your baking powder contain alum? Look upon the label. Use only a powder whose label shows it to be made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying only the Royal Baking Powder, which is the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

BIG FIRE IN A W. VA. TOWN.

The Business Portion of St. Albans is Destroyed.

THE LOSS IS EIGHTY THOUSAND.

Express Train Struck by Landslide Near Pittsburg—Canadians in South Africa Enraged Over Murder of a Countryman by German Soldiers.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—St. Albans, sixteen miles below here, on the river, was threatened with destruction by fire today and assistance was sent from this city. The fire spread rapidly and soon destroyed the opera house, Zerkle's store, Herford's store, Graves' grocery, Mrs. Webb's millinery establishment, Rhodes' jewelry store and several private dwellings.

The entire business portion was destroyed, causing a loss of eighty thousand dollars, with but little insurance. The flames were under control at 11 o'clock. Other losers are C. C. Wall, drygoods; gas company, W. A. Sims, hardware; W. P. Oxly, general store; W. I. C. Allen, grocery, and the St. Albans bank.

MRS. YERKES MARRIED.

Widow of Traction Capitalist Who Died Last Month.

New York, Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—Several New York papers announce today the marriage of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, widow of the traction capitalist, to Wilson Mizner, of San Francisco. No confirmation of the marriage announcement is obtainable from Mrs. Yerkes or Mr. Mizner.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—A special dispatch received in this city says that Wilson Mizner has positively confirmed the report of his marriage to Mrs. Yerkes. He is aged 29, and is a son of L. B. Mizner, former minister to Mexico and Gautemala.

SENATOR CLARK'S LOSS.

Fire Partially Destroys Reduction Plant at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—Fire of unknown origin partially destroyed Senator W. A. Clark's Butte reduction works this morning. At 2 o'clock the fire had enveloped the concentration building in which it started and a large elevator building. At 2.45 firemen gained control, saving the engine house with its valuable machinery and the smelter plant. The loss, estimated at half a million dollars, is only partially covered by insurance.

CANADIANS ENRAGED.

Countryman Brutally Murdered in South Africa.

London, Jan. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Capetown, published here today, says the Canadians there are enraged at the alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, in German Southwest Africa, who are said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson, of Brockville, Canada. According to the story, Dr. Donaldson was walking peacefully in the streets when a soldier fired at him, and while he was lying wounded on the ground other soldiers riddled his body with bullets.

Many People cannot take Cod Liver Oil on account of its taste, oder, and disagreeable nauseating effect on the stomach, but ***all the people*** can take ***Vin-Tone,*** which contains all the food and medicinal values of Cod Liver Oil combined with iron and wine.

$1.00 Per Bottle

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

THE BEE HIVE STORE THE BEE HIVE STORE

Last Call in the Cloak Room!

Coats, Suits, Skirts and Furs Must Be Closed Out at Once---Read the Items:

One lot of Ladies' and Misses' Short and Long Coats—odds and ends from garments that sold up to $10.00, to go at . ***$1.50***

One lot of Ladies' and Misses' Long Coats—the prices ranged to $12.50—a few of last season's coats in this lot that sold at $25 00—all at the same price, only . . . ***$4.50***

One lot of Ladies' and Misses' Long Coats—this lot takes in the regular $18.00 and $20 00 lines—to go at ***$7.50***

Suits to Be Closed Out at Ridiculous Prices

Fifty Suits have been divided into three lots—not one suit that sold under $10 00 and some sold up to $27.50; the final closing out prices are:

One lot at $2.98
One lot at $6.50.
One lot at $10.00.

These are wonderful bargains. Don't fail to see them—all good styles.

One table of Fur Scarfs—values up to $7.50—large and small styles—final closing out price, each ***$2.50***

One table of Fur Scarfs—values up to $15 00; several styles, all new, final closing out price . ***$5.00***

We are closing out the Skirts at less than cost of making.

$5.00 and $6.00 Skirts at ***$2.98***

$7.50 Skirts at ***$3.98***

$10.00 Skirts at ***$5.85***

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Pound for pound the mule will sell for more money than the horse, and pound for pound it is worth more.

The finest saddle animal we ever saw was a well bred and well trained iron gray mule. What that mule did not know and could not do no horse need try for.

Tobacco and cotton do for the southern soils in impoverishing them just what the growing of small grains and corn do for northern soils, only they get in their work quicker.

Rural mail carriers without exception speak in highest praise of the new method of dragging the dirt roads. Wherever the roads are thus treated the work in delivering the mail is greatly facilitated.

The rural mail service has produced some very radical economic and social changes. It has killed the city weekly newspaper; it has multiplied the number of small daily papers; it has seriously injured the trade of the country merchant; it has made farm life greatly more attractive and endurable.

Some men think if they seed their land down to timothy they thereby rest and renovate the soil. If timothy is removed from the field, either as hay or as a crop of seed, it drains on the fertility of the soil to as great an extent as any grain crop, but if the crop is pastured off the land is benefited. Timothy possesses no power to fertilize the soil as does clover. Seeding down with timothy will clean the land, but not enrich it.

The disk and the blue grass pasture should be better acquainted. Rough and harsh as its process may be, there is nothing the blue grass likes better than to be all torn up in the early spring with a disk. If the pasture is hidebound and weedy disk it. If you want to double its feeding capacity disk it, double disk it, then scatter a trifle of medium red clover seed and harrow it thoroughly, and you won't know the old pasture lot.

Inasmuch as the average boy wants to shoot something about as soon as he is weaned and as there is very much risk in allowing boys to use firearms, why would it not be a good plan to train them in the use of the bow and arrow and let them practice upon the sparrows, which might thus be so easily killed and which are becoming such a nuisance all over the country? Because they are unmolested these birds have become exceedingly tame and will permit any one to approach within four or five feet of them. A boy with a bow and a blunt headed arrow could soon become an expert in knocking them over and thus gratify his love of sport and desire to kill something and be doing some good to the country without risk to himself.

The bushel box is rapidly displacing the old fashioned barrel as a package for marketing apples. It has much to commend it. It compels a more honest packing of the fruit, not affording so much of a hiding place for culls. It dispenses with the expert services of a cooper in the making of it; it more nearly meets the requirements of the average family than does a barrel of fruit, while there is a very material gain in the matter of freight charges, there being no waste space in filling a car. We understand that the first cost is about the same as that of the barrel, and, not being greater, we look to see the apples of the future go to market in boxes rather than barrels. The fine condition in which the fruit growers of Colorado and Utah are putting their apples on the markets this season furnishes ample proof that the box is superior to the barrel.

Do you happen to have a field of worn out, unproductive land, a field which only gives you twenty bushels of oats or corn to the acre, and would you know the easiest and most practical method of restoring fertility to such a field and making it productive and profitable? The following has been done with very great success and is commended to our readers: First seed the land down to mammoth clover, the next year turn the crop under in September, then follow with a crop of corn and then with wheat, oats or barley. In this crop of small grain will be another good stand of clover, the product of the clover seed turned under. Follow the clover crop turned under again with another crop of corn. The result of this treatment will be that the first crop of corn will in all probability give you fifty instead of twenty bushels to the acre, while the second crop will go sixty rather than fifty. This method of restoring worn out land is little understood and rarely followed, but it is the one practical and sensible methods of accomplishing such a result. In no manner can poor land be made productive and fertile so easily and so cheaply as by following the suggestion above given.

"Going to grass" will prove the secret of success for many a man in an agricultural way.

The Alberta country is showing up as a great winter wheat country, the most important discovery yet made there.

While the deciduous trees may be safely transplanted in the fall of the year, nothing but failure can be looked for when evergreens are so treated. Set out in the fall they will surely die.

The cement crosswalk for city streets is supplanting all other kinds. It is cheap, durable, easily cleaned and every way satisfactory. The stone, brick and wooden crosswalks will have to go.

An acre of good blue grass pasture will make $8 worth of beef in a year. As this return can be secured at the nominal expense of salting the stock and looking after the fences, it makes such land worth at least $100 per acre.

There is a close alliance between fur coats and bank deposits, the gentlemen who wear these coats now being able to draw their checks in four figures. The time was, and not so very long ago, when they could not afford to buy a fur coat and when the only business they had with the bank was to secure if possible the extension of a loan at 10 per cent.

If one has land which he must rent, if such land is getting worn out and weedy, if cockle burs are a more thrifty crop than corn, the best thing to do is to get the land into grass, and, while the rent it will command as pasture will not be more than half what it would for cropping purposes, there is this to be considered—that grass will kill the weeds and gradually restore fertility to the soil.

When the electric arc light was first introduced it was assumed that for municipal illumination the higher up the lights were placed the better, and the first arc lights were placed in lofty towers. Experience proved this thing all wrong, and now the lights are placed near the surface of the ground, near to the people. This suggests that if a man desires to have his light shine he will best succeed by not elevating it too high.

If you want to get a breed of hens that won't want to put in the good part of the summer sitting get the Leghorns. If you want lots of eggs get Leghorns. If you expect to make much money from chicken meat do not get them. If you do not want the farm homestead, garden and orchard all stratched up do not get them, but just for egg production alone and where a large number of hens are kept and have to shift for themselves there is no breed equal to the Leghorn.

A friend recently tried to justify the growth of weeds in his cornfield on the ground that while they did not look good they still, when plowed under, returned to the soil an equivalent in humus for all other elements of fertility taken by them from the soil. This is a false reasoning. On the same ground there would be many people whose existence in the world could only be excused on the ground of the value of their remains for fertilizing material. The soil and the world are each the poorer for producing both the weeds and the worthless human.

Western banks show constantly increasing lines of deposits. It is interesting to trace out where this accumulating wealth originates. We find that it is mostly agricultural wealth, that it is farmers who own the stock of the bank, largely form the directory and whose money it is which forms the large line of deposits. Tracing out where and how they get this money, we find that the largest contributor is the hog, then the cow, then the steer, then the hen. We also find that the grain raiser and the grain seller only rarely has any bank deposits and that what he makes one year he is almost sure to lose the next.

A young farmer friend of ours recently married a city girl who was blissfully ignorant of everything pertaining to farm life. As she wished to be a helpmate to her husband in a large and practical way, she wisely decided to take a short course in agriculture at one of our western colleges, taking up work in domestic economy and the fundamental principles of horticulture and agriculture. Queer as this thing seems for a woman to do, it has resulted in making her a most enthusiastic and progressive woman, thoroughly in love and sympathy with all that pertains to successful work on the farm. It makes it pleasant for her husband also, who finds in her a willing helper and a valuable adviser at all times.

There is quite a difference of opinion among growers of clover as to the best manner in which to save the hay crop, which through the north has to be cut about the 1st of July, a season of heavy rainfall, the weather very often spoiling all the crop. It is claimed that if the clover is first well wilted and entirely free from outside moisture it may be placed in a mow with safety, the heating process curing it into a very fragrant and palatable food. We believe that if a haymow were built out of doors, a box, so to speak, with bottom and sides made as nearly air tight as possible, then the hay in the condition referred to packed in, being tramped down solid with a horse while filling and then the whole covered with some material to keep the rain out, clover hay of good quality could be thus secured.

INSECT LIFE IN WINTER.

A boy friend asks us what becomes of all the insects during the winter. He says that he notices that as soon as the cold weather comes all kinds of bugs, beetles, flies, gnats and moths and all the creeping things disappear. He will find this a very interesting study. If he will look closely he will find that some forms of insect life perish with the cold weather and are propagated the next season by eggs which they have left. Other kinds, and this the larger part, remain dormant during the cold weather and may be found hibernating in all sorts of queer places—in piles of rubbish and cornstalks, under stones and boards, in cracks, in crevices, while many bore their way into the earth and remain frozen up solid during the winter. It is remarkable to notice the effect which a rise in the temperature will have on all forms of insect life. Let the mercury go up to 80 degrees during an early May day, and it seems to instantaneously release all forms of dormant insect life. Flies, bees, bugs and worms of all sorts may be noted full of life and business. If our boy friend will closely examine the apple trees and, in fact, most any kind of a tree closely with a glass he will find clusters of eggs cemented to the bark or in crevices of the wood which simply form the foundation for future swarms of insect life, and then if he will closely watch the few birds which spend the northern winter with us, the chickadee and the woodpeckers, he will find that these clusters of eggs form the principal food of these birds during the winter. If it were not for the valuable work done by these birds during this season of the year the fruit and grain growing interests of the country would simply be overwhelmed by a horde of insect pests. We do not know of a more interesting study for a bright boy than this one, and he will be astonished if he takes it up at the large number of strange and curious facts which he will discover.

PREACHERS AND POOR PICKING.

There are a great many poor little $400 preachers all over the country, good men and true, who think they have calls to the pulpit, but who exist on the ragged edge of poverty all their lives. These men should do something for themselves and their families besides just preaching, marrying folks and burying them. As they are usually attached to country churches, the best thing for them to do is to combine a little agriculture with their theological work, learn how to work the soil as well as how to interpret the divine decrees. Many a mighty good sermon can be picked up in a cornfield, an orchard or a garden. There is nothing in any manner derogatory to religion in mixing agriculture and theology. One-half, and the biggest half, of the living of the family of the country minister should and may easily be derived from his cows, his hens, his garden, but too many of them depend upon the free will offerings of Brother Jones or Deacon Smith for a supply, and in the giving of these things to the parson it sometimes happens that the good brethren think they in some way acquire a dispensation to do something off color the next day. Every country parson should be a farmer and a gardener in a small way. It would be good for his health, good for his family, good for his pocketbook.

LOW AND HIGH PRICED LAND.

It is worth noting that the high priced lands of Illinois and other sections of the west—land which sells for $150 and upward per acre—are almost invariably worked with the cow. In fact, there is no type of farming, save dairying, which will keep up the fertility of such land and enable it to pay a fair interest on its valuation. There is a lesson here worth heeding by the owners of lower priced lands, for if modern methods of dairying can be made profitable on high priced land they certainly can be applied with greater profit to lower priced lands. The dairy farm is always a productive farm, the soil becomes more and more fertile and all crops raised on it larger and more profitable. Dairying is the one business which will never be overdone in this country and affords the surest and safest way for a man to improve his farm and get on his feet financially. If a man has a poor farm and is in debt we know of no better way for him to get out of his trouble than to keep all the cows he can take good care of and raise as much poultry as possible. Doing this, he will soon get rid of his mortgage and double his crop yield. Thousands of men have done and are doing this very thing with almost uniform success.

THE RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

The rural route mail service, which has been generally extended so as to cover the entire agricultural territory of the country, is being operated by the government, as shown by the official report, at a loss to the government of about $12,000,000, and this fact is drawing out some criticism as to whether it is wise for the government to continue a service which from the nature of things can never be made self supporting. The government does so many other things which do not pay that this argument really possesses no merit. The service as now given is of such immeasurable benefit to the agricultural interests of the country, has so removed many of the objections to farm life, that any attempt to cut out this service would be met with the loudest and most unanimous roar ever heard in the country.

A Court of Fine Manners.

At the court of Marie Antoinette all emotions and passions were veiled by a mask of politeness. Even the children were taught to speak with wit and tact and courtesy and to bear pain in silence. The little Duc d'Angouleme, eight years old, when the old Sanbrun entered his presence unexpectedly, said, touching the book in his hand: "Ah, monsieur, I am in the company of Plutarch's men. You could not come at a moment more apropos." The Count de Pallance, beheaded in his tenth year, stood erect and calm in the cart until he reached the guillotine. The headsman lifted his long curls. "Monsieur," said the boy, with a bow and a smile. The next moment his head rolled in dust. The man or woman who showed any signs of pretention or self conceit was not received at court. Profound deference was shown to women and to the aged. Well bred men heard of their own ruin with a bonmot and went out to fight each other to the death with such grace and courtesy that the duel seemed a sacrament of friendship.

Coins of Enormous Size.

When the area and square inches of surface are taken into consideration, the largest coins ever issued by any government on the globe were those put into circulation by Sweden during the sixteenth century. These mammoth pieces are neither round, square, oval nor octagon in shape, but are great irregular slabs of copper described as "resembling pieces of a boiler after an explosion." The smallest piece issued under the law which authorized this gigantic coinage was an irregular rectangular slab of about twelve square inches of surface and about half an inch thick. It was worth 30 cents. The largest of the same series was about a foot square and had a face value of $4. Each of these copper slabs is stamped in several places on the face, the various inscriptions giving the date, denomination, etc. The four dollar piece mentioned last above is nearly an inch in thickness and weighs four pounds, lacking a fraction.

UNIQUE FEATS.

Odd Physical Tricks That People Here and There Can Do.

A group of traveling men were discussing unique feats and physical tricks that people here and there can do.

"I know a Chicagoan," said one, "who can whistle a tune and hum its accompaniment at the same time. He whistles through a flat, not through the usual round hole, and the deep, musical accompaniment together with the shrill sweetness of the whistle makes a mighty attractive thing to hear."

"I knew a barber," said the second drummer, "who had a unique way of cracking nuts. He would place a nut between the back of his head and a stone or brick wall, and then he would give himself a sharp rap on the forehead with his fist. The nuts would crack open every time."

"A Manayunk man," said the third, "can give his head a jerk that turns back his eyelids. He has to turn them down again with his fingers. This is an ugly feat, and I'm glad it is rare."

"I knew at school," said the fourth drummer, "a boy named Bucky Adams who could play tunes by snapping his fingers. The thumb and first two fingers of each hand would work away busily, and forth would come the clearest, sweetest, faintest music. I used to sit with Bucky Adams, and many a tedious school session would he make shorter and pleasanter with this odd gift."—New York Press.

Pure Olive Oil.

If olive oil congeals in freezing weather, it is a sign that it is adulterated with lard. Very few bottles of so called olive oil will stand this simple test—in fact, we seldom get the pure thing, and, if we did, the chances are that we could not eat it. At least, that was the experience once upon a time of one woman who used a great deal of mayonnaise dressing upon her table and had supposed that she doted on olive oil. An Italian friend bestowed upon her a flask of the peculiarly green fluid. To her surprise, not one of her family, herself included, could bear its taste. There was a tang to it which showed them that they had never eaten olive oil before and that they never wanted to eat it again. So they gave the flask away.—New York Telegram.

An Automobile Street Sweeper.

A recent European invention that now is being brought to the attention of municipal authorities is an automobile street sweeping and watering machine, says Harper's Weekly. This device, which has been tried in Paris with some success, consists of a large automobile truck fitted with a tank having a capacity of 470 gallons of water. There is a twelve horsepower motor, which can use as fuel either gasoline, kerosene or alcohol and to which by bevel gearing is connected a rotary brush fixed diagonally across the frame of the vehicle. In front of this brush it is possible to discharge a variable amount of water to lay the dust, which is then swept to one side, while there are two discharge pipes at the rear pierced with fine holes from which water may be sprayed over a width of street of twenty feet. The new machine can accomplish as much as six street cleaners and several horse water carts, and its use involves considerable saving in labor.

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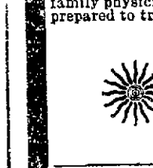

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Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

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The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz., he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method. Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C.O.D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free.

Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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WOMAN'S WORLD

MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE.

A Milwaukee Society Woman and a Famous Dairy Farmer.

Eleven years ago Mrs. Adda F. Howie was a Milwaukee society woman living in a house with a brown stone front in Grand avenue and following an ordinary round of clubs and card playing. Now she is renowned through the United States and Canada as the best authority on Jersey cattle breeding and dairying in the country.

It is no uncommon thing for the millionaire class of eastern "gentleman farmers" and for rich stock fanciers and ranchmen from the west to drive into Sunny Peak farm, which is about seven miles southwest of Milwaukee, to inspect famous prize winners and to inquire into the records which some of her cows have made in butter and cream.

This is not all. Mrs. Howie is on the staff of the Winconsin Agricultural college as a lecturer, and some of her male competitors, who found plenty of cause for mirth in the strange ideas she introduced at Sunny Peak when

MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE.

she began, are now glad to go and see how she gets her wonderful results in dairy work and stock breeding, which have left the best of them miles behind.

When Mrs. Howie began her operations with a 120 acre farm which had been left to her, she was absolutely ignorant of the business, but she studied the question thoroughly and used the most approved methods, sanitary and otherwise, together with many original schemes of her own, till today she stands unrivaled in her chosen profession.

One of the things which Mrs. Howie has demonstrated and which she thoroughly believes is that stock farming is a good and practical business for women. She says that no woman would better undertake it, however, unless she can do anything and everything that is necessary in a pinch.—Chicago Tribune.

Care of Butter.

A successful housewife, whose early years of somewhat narrow means taught her to study the food question carefully, says that if butter exudes milk on being cut it shows that the butter has been imperfectly washed and will "turn" twice as quickly as it should, consequently it must be eaten as soon as possible if one hopes to "save it." If butter that has just been bought exudes water when cut, the butter is adulterated, and the housewife may have the satisfaction of knowing that she has been swindled. Water has been paid for at butter prices.

"Persons who like unsalted butter," she goes on, "but find it hard to get, can obtain a fair substitute by taking the ordinary salted butter, soaking it in water that is constantly changed; then, by working the butter in fresh water, it will be almost as nice as the real thing.

"If butter has to be softened it is wasteful to set it on the stove or in the oven. Some of the butter is sure to run to oil, which few people like to eat. When the oil hardens again its nature has been changed and deteriorated. Besides, the plate is usually covered with a thin film, which it is impossible to get off and which is therefore washed away with the plate. Moist heat is better than dry heat, if the butter must be softened by artificial means, so set the plate with the butter on or in a basin of hot water."—New York Tribune.

Embroidered Stockings.

To embroider plain stockings in a strictly professional manner these directions are taken from an English periodical of repute: "In working it will be found easiest to stitch a piece of glazed calico between the design and the stocking to be embroidered, and the design, if outlined with a deep black line, will be plainly visible through the fine silk or thread of the hosiery. Some people prefer to trace the pattern on tissue paper and to sew this to the outside of the stocking, the embroidery being done on the top and the paper torn away when the work is finished. No knots should be made either on the right or wrong side, but the silk should be fastened off by running the needle down the back of the embroidery and cutting it off close, and a fresh needleful should be commenced in the same manner."

Knock Before Entering.

How many families are there where it is customary to knock before entering a bedroom or den or any other private apartment? Yet, why should not such a custom prevail? Are there not countless times when we do not care to be disturbed or when we would like to have due notice of intruders? Most women, at all events, have ugly moments when it is not wise to be on exhibition even to one's family. Every person's belongings should be safe from profane fingers. Few of us care to share our combs and brushes with the other members of the family or to have the contents of our bureaus and boxes stirred up by careless fingers. We may not realize why we feel so fretful over seemingly small matters, but the annoyance is unmistakable and is bound to make itself felt.—Boston Traveler.

Cost of the Loss of Sleep.

As a general rule, the lad at school between the ages of thirteen and sixteen requires nine to ten hours of sleep. Growing boys need a large amount of sleep, and when this is denied them neither their bodies nor their minds can develop properly. An English contemporary points out that this lack of hours of rest falls most heavily on the clever boys, who, by reason of their ability, are raised to higher forms in which the time given to school work is longer, and asks if this may not explain in some measure the disappointing mediocrity in later life of the boy who gave promise of brilliant mental capabilities.—Medical Record.

Light Cambrics and Prints.

To wash light cambrics and prints dissolve a tablespoonful of alum in enough lukewarm water to rinse a dress. Dip the dress into it, taking care to wet thoroughly every part of it, and then wring it out. Have warm, not hot, suds ready and wash the dress quickly, rinsing it in cold water. White castile soap is best for colored cottons. Have the starch ready, cooled a little. Rinse the dress in it, wring it out and hang it wrong side out to dry where the wind will strike it rather than the sun. When dry iron directly. Prints should never be sprinkled, but if too dry they should be ironed under a damp cloth. It is better to wash them when the ironing can be done at once.

The One Sided Girl.

"She has pretty hair," the athletic girl admitted, "but it is never dressed evenly. The right side always looks much better than the left."

"That is because she never moves her bureau," said the wise girl. "Month in and month out, her looking glass stands in the same corner by the window, and she dresses with her right side to the light and the left in shadow. Consequently one-half of her face and hair is well groomed, while the other half gets only a lick and a promise."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Toilet Hint.

The woman who has wept until her eyelids and her nose are purple, her eyes bloodshot and her face swollen always feels a trifle embarrassed when she has to receive callers or go down to dinner immediately. She frequently makes a bad matter worse by washing her face in cold water. If she will, instead, bathe it gently with rose water for a few minutes and then lie down for a few more with a soft rag saturated in rose water over her eyes, she will be prepared to face any company.

The Lamp.

Almost every lamp wants boiling occasionally when the light burns dimly, and no attention to oil or wick will make any difference. Take the lamp apart, remove the wick and then boil both burner and wick in hot water in which has been thrown some washing soda. When every part has been thoroughly cleaned and as thoroughly dried put in the wick, trim it, fill the lamp with oil and the light will be brilliant.

Women Buyers.

The salary of the woman buyer is often exaggerated, but as a matter of fact it varies very much according to the department and the demands made upon it. Many of them get $40 a week, or $2,000 a year, and here and there is one who gets a salary between $4,000 and $5,000 a year, but while some have large pay there are more who have not.

Emotional Spendthrifts.

The muscles of the face are the most delicate and intricate in the body. They are capable of expressing an infinite variety of emotion. The prevailing mood fixes the habitual expression. We are the product of our yesterdays. Emotional spendthrifts become beauty paupers!

Neck Discolorations.

A simple way to remove discolorations from the neck is to rub in fresh lemon juice after washing the neck thoroughly at night, and over the juice rub cold cream. Wash off in the morning. Several weeks of this should make the neck quite white.

Marble fireplaces will be greatly improved in appearance if they are rubbed occasionally with furniture polish. They should be rubbed afterward with a clean duster until they are smooth and shiny.

Anything that adds to the neatness and beauty of the home and its belongings not only increases the owner's pleasure, but fosters refinement and real betterment of the household.

Wring a chamois skin out in warm, not hot, water and use as a duster for all highly polished furniture. It will remove all finger marks.

Burn pine tar occasionally in a sickroom. It is an excellent disinfectant, and it also induces sleep.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

The Popular Paddock Overcoat—English Walking Coat Suits.

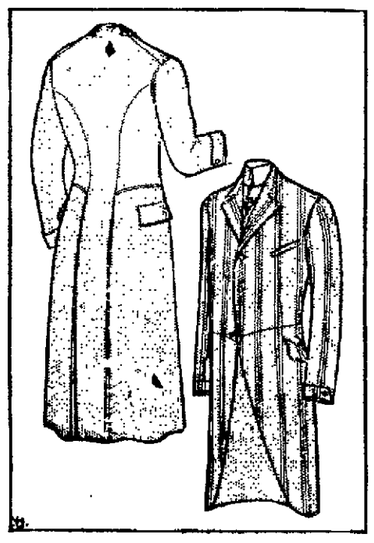
The English walking coat suit, so called, has become generally popular and fills the gap between quite informal and semiformal dress. The accompanying illustration gives an excellent idea of the season's model, showing the large, wide lapels of the prevailing fashion as well as a more distinctive style of front buttoning and sleeve finish. Of the three buttons in front only the two upper ones are intended to button, and this permits a long, curved front edge from the lapels to the bottom of the coat, though the skirts are not so much cut away as is the fashion of the more formal morning coat. The large, flap side pockets are set almost straight, but are given somewhat of a diagonal appearance by the upward slant of the waist seam. The top of the waistcoat shows above the long opening of the lapels, and the cuffs of the sleeves are turned back, cut in V shape at the ends and there buttoned down.

The material of the garment illustrated is a medium gray worsted with three lines of darker shade in the weave, not very conspicuous, but distinct enough to have some noticeable character, and coat, waistcoat and trousers should of course be of the same fabric.

Distinct stripes, herringbone weaves, overplaids and mixtures of all kinds are correct for these suits.

The waistcoat is cut higher at the neck than the usual fashion of this season in order to show above the lapels of the coat.

The paddock overcoat seems to remain rather more in the limelight of popular esteem than any other style of what may be characterized as "dress" overcoats, but it has become so popular that I should hesitate to call it any longer a particularly smart fashion, and it is illustrated because of its general rather than because of its exclusive vogue. Indeed, it



PADDOCK OVERCOAT. WALKING COAT.

would be hard to say just what overcoat is most exclusively fashionable this season—or, at any rate, to back up the statement with authority—for there are no new styles worthy the name, and all the old ones except the Inverness, the raglan and the yoke coats are worn by well dressed men. Perhaps the medium length Chesterfield of standard design is as good as any, and it is certainly the most serviceable.

But, to go back to the paddock, the drawing shows a back view of a model from one of the good tailors and illustrates the broad shoulders, well cut in waist and long full skirts that make the style so distinctive. The front is single breasted and fly buttoning, with fairly large lapels and outside breast pocket; but, unlike the usual cuts, the waist seam runs around only to the side seams, and the back is made of one piece of cloth. Below the side or back seams there are the usual inverted plaits. The pockets are set pretty well back, and the sleeves are finished with turned back cuffs about two inches in width and buttoned down.

Black or dark gray is to be preferred to other shades of cloth if the coat is intended for dress wear. If for morning dress it may be of a number of different materials, such as gray mixtures, tans, herringbones and quiet overplaids.—How in Vogue.

A Willing Young Woman.

A pretty and agreeable young woman who lived in a country village suddenly announced that she was going to take up teaching. "You—you a schoolteacher?" exclaimed the recipient of her confidence. "Why, I'd rather marry a widower with nine children!" "So would I," the young woman replied frankly. "But where is the widower?"

Notes From Jewelers' Circular.

A very handsome scarfpin is a cats-eye set in a border of diamonds.

Latest in earrings are square stones, as an emerald bordered with diamonds.

Tiny festoons in green tourmalines, pointed with pearls on a finely chased band of gold, are among new tops of amber back combs.

An elegant diamond bar pin has attached to it a pendent heart in diamond or pearl pave work.

Very dainty bracelets for little girls are of gold wire or are narrow bands.

In engagement rings diamond half hoops are shown as well as diamond and pearl and diamond and ruby crossovers.

A striking bar pin is in the shape of a pretty diamond key.

Extra thin watches—thin as the proverbial wafer—are in plain bright or dull gold.

A new scheme in costly rings is to surround a fine stone, as a cabochon ruby or faceted emerald, with a row of diamonds a row of rubies or emeralds and an outer row of pearls.

DRESS AND FASHION

DANCING FROCKS FOR DEBUTANTES AND LITTLE FOLK.

The Elegant Louis XV. Corsage In Favor—Blouses of the Present—Ring Spotted Fabrics and the Empire Style—A Typical Hat.

The Louis XV. corsage, close fitted at the back and sides, finds great favor. It looks very well in silk, brocade or velvet and serves over any black or light colored face cloth skirt. On the other hand, blouse bodices of embroidered muslin or Irish crochet over a tight fitting silk lining are much used for afternoon tea wear in the house. The overbefrilled and befurbelowed blouse has disappeared from the midst of the inner circles of fashion's whirl. Simplicity (of style, not price) is the keynote to everything of true chic just now.

The Louis XV. jaquette admits of the little basque, which is a general favor-

EMPIRE GOWN AND NEW HAT.

ite. It seems to give a finish and dignity below the waist which the mere belted blouse fails to impart.

Dress for debutantes and the younger contingent is most fascinating, and among its materials none contributes to more charming frou-frou effects than the favorite ring spotted net which finds a perfect place in an empire environment. Apropos of both the material and style mentioned is the original design for a dance dress, here represented. Ring spotted net mounted over a slip of white satin swells at the hem into a flounce of fine French lace, surmounted by draped wreaths of shaded pink chiffon roses, tied up with bows of silver tinsel ribbon. The corsage is also formed of the lace, enhanced by wreaths of roses and tinsel bows and supplemented with a bow and long floating ends of soft white satin ribbon. Short puffed sleeves of the net complete this gown.

The hat illustrated is a typical example of the present day in contour and color. The latter follows the shining plumage of a starling in satin and velvet, enhanced by the tail feathers of the black Spanish fowl, while the shape

CHILD'S PARTY FROCK.

takes a sharp sweep upward at the left side, supported by a cache-peigne of black tulle.

The dancing frock shown, for a little girl, is in India muslin, the very full skirt falling in fine plaits from the waist, where it is confined by a ribbon sash arrangement with bows and long ends. Two wide puffs finish the round neck, and frilled elbow sleeves complete the simple but taking little robe.

AMY VARNUM.

A Good Old Custom Returned.

It is the fashion among the young girls of the leading families of some cities to have their linen chests, irrespective of the dreams of matrimony, says Good Housekeeping. They acquire in the collection of the linen a useful knowledge of its character and cost, and by the time they are full grown they possess many beautiful things. They learn also the value of their mothers' linen. The custom is encouraged by the mothers. It enlarges the possibilities of birthday and holiday gifts.

A New Nut Candy.

Cashew nut candy is one of the newest confections. Cashew nuts grow at the end of a strange tropical fruit. The nuts are separated from the fruits by a hard process of roasting. When finally ready for use the nuts look like Brazil nuts and are slivered in clear, amber colored candy. This has very much the flavor of other nut candies.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

NEW VOTING DEVICE.

Said to Be Most Satisfactory Substitute For Paper Ballot.

A new voting machine is the invention of D. M. Delvan of Pittsfield, Mass., and in one of the wards of that city it was used at the last election with complete satisfaction to all parties.

The machine, as described by the New York Times, is operated somewhat like this: When the voter enters the booth he finds the machine in front of him, with curtains on the side. There is a metal bar, or lever, close by his hand. This he raises, this act allowing him to unlock the machine. He draws the curtains behind him and is absolutely secreted from view. In the test of the machine in Pittsfield the voter as soon as he was screened found himself confronted with an Australian ballot. In the voting slips used the candidates for mayor were arranged horizontally and in alphabetical order. In the next row below were the names of the aldermanic candidates, then the common council and school committee nominees.

At the side of each name the voter found a small lever, and in order to vote his ticket he pressed the lever in front of the names of the men he wanted to vote for. If he desired to change his vote after pulling down the lever he could pull down another lever opposite the candidate he finally decided on, the first lever, the one he had pulled down before, returning to its original position. This, of course, makes it impossible to vote for more than one candidate for the same office.

When the voter has finally determined on his choice by pulling down as many levers as will indicate his preference his work is done, and he turns to leave the place. But right here he is confronted with a sudden large bar, or lever, which he is compelled to lift up just as he did the first one to gain access to the machine. By raising the second lever on his coming out his vote is recorded, and at the same time all the small voting levers are properly locked in their original positions, their return being accomplished by the raising of the second lever.

The day's voting being over, election officers unlock the back of the machine, which shows the votes cast. A moment later the figures, on properly prepared blanks, are recorded. Not an error was found in the voting at the Pittsfield election.

GLASS ON CUTS.

British Surgeon's Odd Dressing For His Patients' Wounds.

A substitution of glass for lint in dressing certain kinds of wounds is the curious suggestion made by Dr. J. L. A. Aymard, M. R. C. S., in the Lancet.

Dr. Aymard describes an experiment with the new dressing which he himself undertook at Johannesburg hospital. After obtaining a piece of thick window glass, the edges of which were ground on an ordinary grindstone, he smeared it with carbolic oil and used it on a patient instead of lint. The wound, he says, subsequently healed entirely and will leave no trace of a scar.

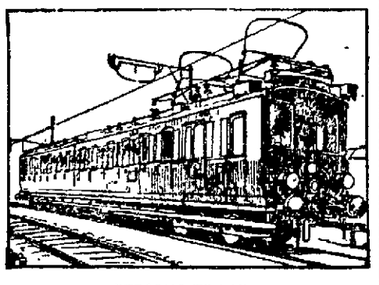
Two other cases Dr. Aymard has treated with watch glasses, the results being equally satisfactory.

In summing up the advantages of a glass dressing, Dr. Aymard dwells upon its extreme cheapness and says that its adoption on a large scale would mean considerable economy in hospital practice.

It is also, he adds, a painless dressing, increases the rapidity of healing by at least one-half and further enables the wound to be examined without removal of the dressing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

New Electric Car.

It is proposed to adopt an electrical system on all the city and suburban railroad lines of Berlin, and the car herewith illustrated will be used. Experiments have been going on for several years, and as a result it is believed



A GERMAN TROLLEY.

that the German metropolis will soon be provided with the most perfect transportation system in the world. The line between the capital and Hamburg will be operated by electricity as a further experiment with the new cars, and if it is a success they will be used on all lines having Berlin for a center.

Silver to Cure Appendicitis.

A new method of treatment of appendicitis has been discovered by a German physician, which, if it maintains the efficiency demonstrated in experiments, will soon make fatal results of this disease rare. Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, has reported the facts to the state department. The treatment consists in the use of a silver solution known as "collangel." It is a form of pure silver, soluble in water.

Chairs to Cure Seasickness.

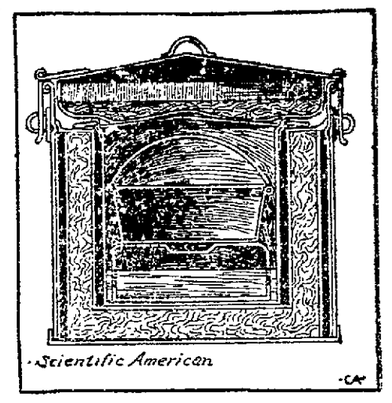
Robert and Werner Otto, representatives of a Berlin electrical company, recently brought to America on the Patricia two electrical nonvibrating chairs designed to prevent seasickness. Several upset passengers who tried the chairs declared that while they were in them they felt no symptoms of seasickness, but that when they got out they became sick again.

FIRELESS COOKER.

Saves Coal, Time and Wear and Tear on Dishes.

A new method for cooking by retained heat has been invented by Felix Kahn of New York city. In the cooking of foods as ordinarily practiced there is a great waste of heat, care and attention, an unnecessary amount of wear and tear on the cooking utensils, a large loss of food material and too frequently an inferior quality of food, due to drying and burning and the loss of juices.

The invention is an improvement over a former one wherein the food which had been previously stewed or boiled was kept in a hot condition. By subsequent experiment it was found that after having first permeated food with heat at a cooking temperature it was possible to stew or boil the same to perfection by the heat as conserved against loss by radiation, but that it was physically impossible to steam or dry cook in that device by heat without the addition of a body of water. In the improved form of the device this is accomplished by placing a body of water in the bottom of the cooking receptacle and providing a perforated rest which is placed over the water and which supports the pan or secondary cooking receptacle containing food.



COOKING BY RETAINED HEAT.

Substantially the apparatus consists of an outer casing of metal and an inner casing of heavy tin. Between these are the nonconductors—paper, cylinders of dead air and a body of fibrous material. The tight fitting lid is similarly constructed. This effects a perfect retention of heat. In the bottom of the cooking receptacle are placed a quantity of water and a perforated support for the vessel containing the food. The manner of using the apparatus is very simple. An article of food prepared in the usual manner and placed in the granite ware cooking receptacle is put on the fire until the contents are thoroughly permeated with the heat at a cooking temperature. The receptacle is then set into the heat retaining part of the fireless cooker. This is closed and set aside for a period of time depending on the character of the food, and the same will then be found to be cooked to perfection. The United States army has adopted this fireless cooker.—Scientific American.

A German Cure For Colds.

A timely report to the state department from Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, announces a positive cure for a cold. It consists of a mixture of cocaine, paranephine and water, applied on cotton to the nose. It arrests secretions and cures the cold usually by several applications. Inasmuch as a cold can lead to dangerous diseases, it is wise to prevent its protraction. In the case of children Dr. Vohsen advises mothers to cut a small rubber tube obliquely and to insert the sharpened end into the nose. Then by means of a rubber ball blow air into the tube. Thus the secretions in one side may be blown out through the other side. This eases the children and allows them to breathe freely. One can see at a glance how valuable such knowledge is. It can be used in all kinds of cases affecting the nose and throat.

What We Are Made Of.

German scientists announce that everything needed to make a man weigh 150 pounds can be found in the whites and yolks of 1,200 hens' eggs. Reduced to a fluid, the average man would yield ninety-eight feet cubic meters of illuminating gas, and hydrogen enough to fill a balloon capable of lifting 155 pounds. The normal human body has in it the iron needed to make seven large nails, the fat for fourteen pounds of candles, the carbon for sixty-four gross of crayons, and phosphorus enough for 820,000 matches. Out of it can be obtained besides twenty coffee spoons of salt, fifty lumps of sugar and forty-two liters of water.

Stingless Bees.

A race of bees has been brought to this country—as an experiment by the United States government—that has been found the gentlest in the world, says Country Life In America. The one great drawback to beekeeping for most people has been the fear of stings, but recent experiments at Washington have proved Caucasian bees to be the most remarkable bees in existence for their gentleness. The bees are not absolutely stingless, for they possess this organ so necessary to their welfare, but so seldom do they resort to its use that they are for all practical purposes nonstinging.

Pyroradio Activity.

Pyroradio activity is the latest scientific discovery. This is the radio active power taken by a wire charged with negative electricity as it is heated. Such a wire includes radio activity in any substance submitted to its action, doing without the help of radium. Dr. H. Toummarina of Switzerland discovered pyroradio activity and also discovered that any substance placed in the medium surrounding X says becomes radio active.—New York Times.

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AN AGREEMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Meeting of Miners and Operators Will Adjourn Today.

NO CONCESSIONS ARE OFFERED.

Operators are Firm in Their Stand That No Increase in Wages Will be Granted—Another Conference Will be Held Before Expiration of the Present Scale.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—Prominent operators and high officials in the miners' organization last night declared that there would be no agreement at the present meeting and this statement was endorsed by a score of operators and miners.

After a three-days' session the scale committee has practically failed to reach an agreement. The joint committee representing the miners from the four competitive fields—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana—will meet again today. The session will consume but an hour, when it will adjourn finally.

Operators from the central territory have been called to meet in special session at the Claypool hotel at 10 o'clock today by President Francis L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, in whose control the destiny of the bituminous industry has been placed.

The operators' scale committee will report that the miners insist on a wage increase. It is likely they will formulate a counter proposition. Positive information was obtained late last night that the employers will consent to a reaffirmation of the present schedule. But the miners will absolutely reject the proposition. Rumors were rife that the operators were exhibiting signs of weakness, but Mr. Robbins emphatically denied it. He said:

"Under no consideration will we grant an advance in wages at this conference. There is nothing in the present situation which will warrant a disruption of the agreement and thereby put our customers at an inconvenience or endanger our own position."

It is the inference that if no agreement is arrived at during this conference another conference will be arranged before the expiration of the present scale.

The proposition to fix the age limit at 16 years was defeated. In lieu of it a resolution was adopted by the committee fixing the age limit of boys who may work in the mines at 14 years. This is another concession made by the miners. The only other matter discussed was the demand for an eight-hour day from bank to bank. That would reduce the work by from one-half to one hour a day. The demand was turned down.

It is highly probable that the joint conference will reconvene at Tomlinson's hall late this afternoon.

William Dodds, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburg district, denied last night that he would fight an attempt to oust him, notwithstanding the change in the constitution made by the national convention.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in addressing the joint scale committee of the central competitive district today, said: "There must be increases in wages or there will be no agreement."

KNIGHTS AT CANTON.

Massillon Guests Entertained Tuesday Night.

Canton, Jan. 31.—The Knights of Columbus of this city entertained the Knights of Columbus of Massillon at Bast's hall Tuesday evening. The Massillon guests arrived at Canton at 8 o'clock in a special car over the Canton-Akron lines, there being about forty couples in the visiting party. At 9 o'clock a grand march was given under the direction of Charles Mullally, who had charge of the affair. This march was led by Frank Schwertner, of Canton, and Mr. Siebold, of Massillon. Dancing was indulged in during the evening, as were also cards.

Mrs. John Cummins won the ladies' prize, it being a sterling K. of C. spoon. The gentlemen's prize, a card case, was won by Thomas A. Wesley. Music for the evening was furnished by Emerson's orchestra. The arc lights in the hall were shaded with red and green. About seventy-five couples from Canton were present, making a total of about one hundred and forty couples. Refreshments, consisting of chicken paddies, lettuce sandwiches, olives, pickles and assorted cakes were served.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results

FARMERS IN LEGISLATURE.

Organization Effected to Promote Agricultural Interests.

Columbus, Jan. 31.—Farmer members of the general assembly have formed an organization to promote legislation in the interest of the rural districts. Representative J. S. Stuckey, of Van Wert, Republican, has been chosen chairman. There are nineteen farmers in the House, of whom thirteen are Republicans and six Democrats. In the Senate there are six farmers, three from each party. To date only two measures have been referred to the House committee on agriculture. They are a bill by Wilson, of Belmont, to assess dog tax against land upon which the animal is harbored; and a bill by Crist, of Columbiana, providing that the agricultural experiment station at Wooster shall issue bulletins on the best kind of trees for various Ohio soils and further the interests of the state's forestry.

Senator Beatty's bill requiring all chattel mortgages to be filed with county recorders is not regarded with favor by some of the farmer members who complain that a little transaction would necessitate a trip to the county seat. The bill was favorably reported Tuesday afternoon by the Senate judiciary committee.

If a bill that Senator Howe, of Cleveland, has prepared is enacted into a law it will help many embryo teachers to secure a normal school training and might have some effect upon the fight that is being urged against Ohio and Miami universities.

Senator Howe's scheme is to authorize boards of education in counties where colleges are located to contract with the institution of higher learning to teach persons who are desirous of entering upon a pedagogic career. The measure has been submitted to a number of legislators and meets with their approval.

FARM FORESTRY.

Experiment Station Says it Can be Made Profitable.

A bulletin just issued by the Ohio agricultural experiment station at Wooster says: The opinion is quite general among farmers, as well as men in other callings, that forest trees cannot be grown with profit to the planter, and that future generations alone can reap the benefits. This opinion is based on the knowledge that our native trees require, under natural forest conditions, from fifty to seventy-five years to grow to marketable size.

This is true of trees in the natural forest, where they are compelled to fight an unceasing battle, the result of which is "the survival of the fittest," but the time required to grow trees to a marketable size is much shorter when the early struggle for existence is practically eliminated, as may be done in artificially planted forests.

There is at least one phase of forestry which gives promise of good financial returns within a period of from twelve to fifteen years, and that is the growing of trees suitable for posts, poles and ties as a farm crop. In support of this statement the following figures show what has been done, as indicated by careful estimates, made by a representative of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, of the salable posts in several catalpa species and black locust groves, which were planted in Ohio from fifteen to twenty-five years ago.

In making these estimates, a number of trees in each grove were carefully measured. In computing the value of the product per acre, first class posts were estimated at ten cents each and second class at six cents each.

Eight catalpa groves, from twenty-one to twenty-five years old, none of which had received careful attention in the way of pruning, cultivating or thinning, and most of which had been planted too closely, showed an average yield of 2,777 posts per acre, 63 per cent of which were first class, valued at $238.08 per acre or $10.30 per acre each year since the trees were planted.

Estimates were made of the product of but one locust grove. This grove had not been seriously damaged by borers and the trees had grown under favorable conditions. The number of posts produced per acre was 3,506, 90 per cent of which were first class, valued at $341.76 per acre, or $17.98 per acre per year, the grove being nineteen years old.

Bulletin 159 of the Ohio experiment station gives a full report of the investigation of these groves, together with a discussion of the merits and demerits of the catalpa, locust, Osage orange and mulberry for post production, and cultural suggestions for growing them.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days Write at once for information and maps to IRA F. SCHWEGEL, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

CLIMBED PILOT'S LADDER

Miss Roosevelt in Hurry to Board an Ocean Liner.

New York, Jan. 31.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and her fiance, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, boarded a revenue cutter Tuesday and proceeded down New York harbor to meet the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, upon which Countess de Chambrun, Mr. Longworth's sister, was a passenger. The countess, who was formerly Miss Clara Longworth, of Cincinnati, has come to this country as a guest at Miss Roosevelt's wedding.

At quarantine, where the Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse slowed down speed, the revenue cutter went alongside the big liner. An attempt was made to lower a companion ladder for Miss Roosevelt, but the delay in doing this was too great and Miss Roosevelt boarded the steamer by the pilot ladder.

To understand what Miss Roosevelt acomplished it is necessary to state that a pilot ladder is merely a rope ladder that is swung outboard from a ship and weighted at the lower end so that it may be grasped and held firm on the deck of the little boat alongside of the big steamer. A companion ladder is rigged with wooden steps and stanchions support a rope rail that makes climbing up the side of a ship safe and easy. In a sea such as is ordinarily rolling off the New York quarantine station, even a liner of the size of the Kaiser Wilhelm sways so as to render the ascent of the pilot ladder a difficult task for the average landsman.

MAIL TAMPERED WITH.

Cincinnati Man Short an Invitation to Wedding.

Washington, Jan. 31. — Secreatry Loeb stated yesterday that he knew nothing of the report from Cincinnati that an invitation to the wedding of Miss Roosevelt, sent to William C. Herron, had been stolen from the mails.

According to the report an invitation to the wedding was sent to Herron, a close personal friend of Representative Longworth. Herron received a White House envelope, but on opening it found it was empty. Upon investigation it was found that the envelope had been opened and sealed again. Postal inspectors were put to work on the case, but have not yet discovered anything. Secretary Loeb said that he did not believe that it would be possible for anyone to use an invitation not directed to them personally.

Most of the invitations have been sent to personal friends of the Roosevelt and Longworth families and great care will be exercised to make sure that no one not invited to the wedding is admitted to the ceremony.

CANTON'S MAYOR BUSY.

Sending All Disreputable Persons Out of the City.

Canton, Jan. 31.—When Katie May, who has been in Alliance for some time, moved back to Canton she met with a warm reception from Mayor Turnbull. She was not received with open arms, but was sent to the workhouse for a term on account of putting a "shanty" over the eye of her hubby with a poker. Two Miller girls, inmates of Logan's place, in Massillon, came along into the city with Katie and they were just about to open a house when the police said nay and hauled them all in. His honor did not fine the girls, but gave them a ticket for thirty days and sang "Back, Back, Back to Massillon," allowing five hours for the trip.

Chief of Police McCloud has a "black list" posted in the police station containing the names of twenty-six persons who have been sent out of the city under workhouse sentences and ordered to stay for at least two years, until the term of Mayor Turnbull expires. These are the people that are being driven to adjoining cities and towns.

In the office of the engineer of the platting commission it is learned that thirty-three and one-third miles of streets have been added to the city by the recent annexation of territory.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his home, known as the D F. Eberly farm, 2½ miles southeast of Navarre, 1 mile west of Shepler church, on Friday, Feb 9, 1906: 6 head of horses, 5 head of cattle, 2 brood sows, 11 shoats, 1 broad tire wagon, 1 narrow tire wagon, Deering binder, McCormick mower, hay tedder, good as new, hay rake, plows, hay loader, and many other things too numerous to mention Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale. J. E. Sherer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING; KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

MRS. ELLA S. STEWART.

President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, is one of the progressive and public spirited women of her state. She is intensely interested in all movements making for the advancement of her sex and the general welfare of mankind. Mrs. Stewart is vice president of the Illinois Women's Christian Temperance union, and she is well known and beloved by all the club women of the state. She is devoted to the cause of temperance, and her husband, Oliver W. Stewart, is a noted Prohibition leader.

MRS. ELLA S. STEWART.

Mrs. Stewart is a trustee of Eureka college, secretary of the reform department of the Chicago Woman's club and has been a resident of Chicago for the past eight years. She was born in Decatur, attended the public schools of that city and afterward was graduated from the University of Michigan.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Excessive Maternal Devotion.

Eighteen months ago the transcendent joys of motherhood came to a little woman known to the writer. It made her supremely happy, for hers is the nature to feel the truest and tenderest mother love. When the baby came, a robust, healthy boy, she at once worshiped him. The cot bed where he lay became a shrine. Every night she bent over it, singing him to sleep in those soft lullabies which only mothers know, and the place was holy.

As time went on, however, her passion of love developed to excess. Her physician and friends counseled her not to lift or carry the baby, being so frail and slight; but, behold, she firmly and consistently refused to permit the services of any one else. No hands but hers must minister to so precious a treasure. Every care connected with him she has made her own, and so, being exceptionally large and strong and vigorous, the baby is fast wearing his mother out. Already she is half an invalid, martyr to a weak back and to nervous maladies.

Her love was great, but was it wise? Ah, no! The time of that boy's greatest need is not now. He is now little but a bundle of physical needs, which any kind hands could supply, but in years to come no one will be able to take the place of his mother.

Those years to come! When he passes through the tragedies of childhood, when he meets the difficulties and perplexities of school life, when he knows the struggles and discouragements of early manhood, when he is old enough to feel pain and disappointment and loss and all the crosses of poor humanity, oh, then he will need his mother! And, if she has passed on, how irremediable the loss of her guidance, of her companionship, of her faithful affection, the love that never wearies nor grows cold!—Philadelphia Ledger.

Life Without Love.

Is it worth having? Well, hardly. We may not be sentimental. We may be the most matter of fact person in the world. Unless we are very crabbed and very foolish, however, we must appreciate the help love proves in all walks of life. Without love would the tired mother care to sit up and work for her little one, tend and wait on the ailing child all night? Without love would the father be always anxious to get on in the world and be helped in his daily work by looking forward to the evening at home?

Most of us know the difference love makes in the countenance of the engaged girl and man Certainly the knowledge of it changes their outlook in every way, while love entirely alters the relations of a brother and sister. With it they are chums and take an interest in all that concerns one another. Without it they are strangers, probably, with the ordinary restrictions of good manners removed. No; even the most matter of fact among us must own that "'tis love that makes the world go round," and certainly the unhappiest person in the whole community would be the one who was doomed to "life without love" were it possible to find any such.—Woman's Life.

A Successful Invalid.

I know a lady who has been confined to her couch in a small room for years and can see only the tops of trees from her resting place, yet she is so cheerful and hopeful that people go to her with their troubles and always go away comforted and encouraged. "Oh, isn't the spring beautiful?" (or summer, autumn or winter, as the case may be) is her exclamation to callers even when her body is quivering with pain. Her eyes are always smiling. A light shines through them which was never seen on land or sea.

Will any one say that this woman, who has brought light and cheer to all who know her, is poor or a failure simply because she has been confined to that little room all these years? No; she is a greater success than many a rich woman. She has the wealth that is worth while—the wealth that survives pain, sorrow and disasters of all kinds, that does not burn up, which floods or droughts cannot affect—the inexhaustible wealth of a sunny, cheerful soul.—Success Magazine.

Using Cosmetics.

The harm does not come in using a cosmetic, but in having it show. So declares a beauty specialist. She says a woman should apply rouge if necessary and that the only crime lies in detection. The woman who goes about the street looking like a poster picture is neither a pleasing nor a forgivable sight, but, on the other hand, neither is the woman who goes about her house with a draggly gown and a scraggy neck and deep wrinkles in her forehead and her face when she might look young and attractive. It is not the big things that count, but the little ones. Ten minutes' work each day will keep any face free from wrinkles and any complexion in a presentable condition.

The Oyster Fork.

A helpful idea in table setting when there are to be a number of elaborate courses, necessitating various forks and knives, is to have the small oyster fork laid across the others ready for the first course. This precludes the possibility of any mistake either through ignorance of the intricacies of modish serving or absentmindedness. Then, as each succeeding course is brought on, the deft fingers of the maid or discreet butler can give a slight tilt to the correct fork to use for that particular dish.—New York Press.

Burning Food.

If you are cooking fish, ham or anything else that makes a strong odor, or if something has boiled over or burned in the oven, scatter a little coffee on top of the stove or on a hot griddle and let it burn. The odor of the coffee will be much stronger than the others and far more agreeable. It will not do any harm on the stove, so let it burn up and if necessary carry some through the house on a hot pan. This is better than the old method of burning sugar.

A Mistress of Languages.

Miss Minnetta Taylor of Greencastle, Ind., for years professor of Romance languages in the De Pauw university, speaks fluently twenty-two different tongues, is able to converse fairly well in nine others and can read four more. From early childhood she showed astonishing ability to master languages, and when little more than a child became so familiar with Latin, Greek and Hebrew that she spoke each of these tongues.—Kansas City Journal.

Kitchen Paints.

Kitchen paints will soon acquire a shabby, dull look from the frequent cleaning that is necessary in this room. The use of soap only increases the difficulty, especially if the paints are varnished. The best plan is to boil one pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour, then wash the paint with this bran water, and it will not only be kept clean, but bright and glossy. A woman who rejoices in a spotless kitchen will welcome this idea.

Don't Tell.

Don't tell any one your children's faults, even to their relatives. If you need advice get it privately. Mortifying the children creates bitterness in their untrained hearts and estranges them from you, says Woman's Life.

Don't tell your own age or ask for figures concerning others.

Don't tell your neighbor that you disapprove of his or her ideas. By so doing you will find how soon you will be forgotten by them.

Cleaning Brass Utensils.

A brass teakettle and other brass articles can be easily cleaned, with the exception of Benares ware, in the following way: First clean well with a little suds made of ammonia and soap without water and then quickly rinse it off. This will give a semipolish to the article and will also leave it perfectly free from any grease. Then any good proprietary brass polish will add a shining surface to the ware.

A Sickroom Hint.

If hot applications are required for a person taken suddenly ill, when the fire is out and there is no better convenience for heating at hand, a lamp chimney fills the breach admirably. Light the lamp full head, and in a twinkle the chimney is hot and ready for use when wrapped in a woolen cloth. A stove lid answers the same purpose when the fire has been retained.

Bermuda onion and water cress make a good combination either in a salad or a sandwich. The addition of a little horseradish gives an extra flavor to the combination. When the onion figures in a sandwich scrape or mince it. In the salad slices are better.

An excellent article of food for children is skim milk. People think all the goodness is extracted with the cream, but this is not so; only the fat has been removed. All the proteids remain behind.

The average woman is either worried to death because she has no servants or because she has.—Philadelphia Record.

A SHORT SESSION.

Ohio General Assembly Will Adjourn by April 1.

Columbus, Jan. 31.—Indications now are that the session of the general assembly will be short and the adjournment date fixed for April 1 or before.

Chairman Baldwin, of the House finance committee, yesterday announced officially that his committee of sixteen members will be divided into sub-committees and sent out Thursday evening to the various state institutions to ascertain their needs for the next two years. Heretofore the entire finance committee has visited all the institutions, many of the members taking their wives and friends on pleasure junkets at state expense. The trips this year will be strictly for business and the appropriation bills will be ready to submit by March 1, so there will be no necessity for prolonging the session far beyond that date.

Mr. Baldwin expected to work out the state financial policy with Governor Pattison, but it is not likely that the governor's health will permit him to attend to business for a long time, if ever again, and the finance committee has determined to proceed without consultation with the chief executive.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 29, 1906.

LADIES.

Lydick, Miss Cora	Mellinger, Mrs. Estela
Snyder, Miss Carrie	Vorhes, Mrs. Mary F.
Wackerly, Miss Bertha	Foster. Miss Jennie May

MEN.

Charles, G	Cook, F. M.
Donn, Tom	Haas, Geo.
Horton Chas.	Houston, James
Keyes, Wilbur F.	McCormick, W H.
Waffler, Frank	Young, Jake

Myers. (Vet. Surgeon)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The American Machine Co Local Union No. 35, I. B. E. W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	30
Creamery butter	32 34
Eggs, per dozen	22
Chickens spring, lb dressed	16
New Cabbage, per head	8-10
Lettuce, per lb	18
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	90

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	22 25
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, live, per lb	8 10
Chickens, spring, dressed	18
Chickens, dressed	10
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Live Pork	4¾
Dressed Pork	6¾

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	83
Oats	33-35
Corn	52

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	65
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	38
Corn	60
Hay, loose, per ton	$8 $9

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